Refrigeration in the Meat Plant What to do told by an expert

Vol. 69

GENEN, OF MICH No. 9

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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Published every Saturday by The Food Trade Publishing Co., Old Colony Bidg., Chicago, Ill. ed as second-class matter, Oct. 8, 1919, at the postetice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1878. Subscription Price: United States, \$3.00; Canada, \$4.00; All Foreign Countries in Postal Union. \$5.00.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. 69.

Chicago and New York, September 1, 1923.

No. 9.

Refrigeration in the Meat Plant

It Is the Key to Profits or the Cause of Losses - Depends on What You Have and How You Look After It

By Harold M. Toombs

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is another in the series of articles on the mechanical problems of packinghouse operation written for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by one of the practical experts of the industry. Mr. Toombs was for many years master mechanic of Morris & Company.

Mr. Toombs writes of the refrigeration equipment of a meat plant, and its care and upkeep, in a way that should be easily understood by the average man.]

With the advent of the summer months and abnormally hot weather, the packinghouse superintendent feels more than usual concern over his products. These are held at certain specified temperar tures, and as the thermometer outside steadily rises, his trips through the cooler and chill rooms become more frequent.

He is on the alert at any sign of trouble with the refrigerating system. Every morning the temperature reports are

closely scrutinized.

If they are out of line he is fearful of losses that quickly mount into huge sums, if prompt and decisive steps are not taken to remedy the existing evil. He has learned that refrigeration is one of the keys that open the door to larger profits.

Were You Properly Prepared?

We have had a hot summer in most parts of the country. How much damage have you suffered, Mr. Superintendent?

At this time the owner or superintendent can well ask himself: "What insurance did I take out against these losses?

"What precautions did I make to secure the desired temperatures?"

Preparedness should have been his slogan, but when the mercury nearly boils in the thermometer, it is then too late. The "stitch in time" has not been taken.

Six months ago the system should have been thoroughly conditioned. A few dollars expended then would have returned several thousand per cent on the investment during the recent hot weather.

Losses Due to Spoilage.

Every year we "hoot our hoots" about preparing for the summer. But hoot as

we may, every summer finds thousands of dollars lost by spoilage from lack of proper temperatures. With sufficient refrigeration an excellent product is turned out, losses are nothing and your patronage and reputation as a top-notch producer is sustained throughout the year.

There are many ways in which the owner or superintendent may help himself when he finds temperatures slowly mounting. Needless to say, these precautions should be made in the colder months, when refrigeration can be dispensed with. Every one, even the so-called expert, is handicapped and can only make quick repairs and provide emergency measures while the system is in complete operation.

A brief description of the essential parts of a refrigerating plant that comprise the system, and the main features of each, should be of especial interest at this time.

Hot Weather Insurance

Watch your refrigerating system carefully. It profit or loss. It means much to you in

Go up and take a look at your condensers. See if they are clean. Stop the leaks.

If you have brine circulation, clean the coils and brine tank at least once a year—in the winter.

Note the defects in your machines, and as soon as you get a chance fix

Look out for steam losses. They

will eat you up.

Cold air losses are even worse. dows and floors, as well as walls— and cover all exposed pipe lines. Keep your pipe lines free of free

Keep your pipe lines free of frost. Help your system to help itself.

Most hot weather troubles are due to faulty refrigeration. Study your system and learn how to avoid these

There are two main classes of ammonia refrigerating systems, namely, the compression and absorption. The former is in general use in the smaller plants. It is divided into direct and indirect expansion, both having wide application and individual advantages. The motive power of the machines may be either steam or motor.

Two Systems of Refrigeration.

With any of these systems, capacity is the desired quality. You have never been in a plant that has had too much capacity. The peak loads of the hot summer months determine this point, and any excess refrigeration always has its immediate uses to successfully bridge over such a period.

The several parts of the plant comprise the condensers, compressor, expansion coils and liquid receiver. They are closely allied and must act as a unit to produce the best results.

There are two general divisions of condensers, atmospheric and double-pipe. In the former the water runs down the outside of the coils, cooling the hot gas inside of them, and in the latter type, which has one pipe inside of the other, water flows through the inside pipe, and gas through the other.

Condensers Must Be Kept Clean.

If the condensers are dirty, covered with moss, mud, or scale, it will greatly reduce the capacity of the entire system. Scale is one of the best insulators known. It prevents the cold water from coming into intimate contact with the hot gases. The capacity of the condenser is lowered in direct proportion to the thickness of the scale.

The condenser must be clean at all times, and should be thoroughly scraped, down to the bare pipe.

This may be done with an atmospheric type of a condenser while in operation. Any accumulation in the pan underneath

should be removed. The water distributing ducts or pans should be cleaned and so proportioned that water flows over the coils in an even stream, covering the entire surface of each pipe.

In a double-pipe condenser little can be done while the system is in operation, except by cutting out one stand at a time. The stand should then be thoroughly cleaned, both inside and out.

Look Out for Leaky Condensers.

Another source of trouble and expenseand an item which readily reduces the capacity of the system-is a leaky condenser. The expensive refrigerant lost by leakage must be replaced in the system.

Small leaks can readily be detected by use of a sulphur stick, which in the presence of ammonia throws out a dense white cloud of smoke. Large leaks are readily noticeable from the odor. Leaks occur at pipe joints and around valves. Old. rusty bolts at the joints should be renewed.

Valves on the condenser are also a source of trouble, and should be repacked and fitted once a year. When in good condition they are easily operated, seat tightly and do not leak.

This work is easily handled in the win-ter months. But outside of careful watch-ing, frequent testing for leaks that are liable to develop from excessive head pressure, and external cleaning, little can be accomplished in the summer months.

The use of the suppiner stick repays the effort many times, and frequent visits should be made to this part of the system. Some concerns having a large number of condenser stands keep a man working on them at all times. The right man will save his salary many times by quickly detecting and stopping innumerable small leaks, that could not be found except by

Clean Coils and Brine Tank.

If a brine circulating system is installed, at least once during the year—and this must be in cold weather—the expansion coils and brine tank should be cleaned.

The coils should be pumped out and the oil drained from them. They should be thoroughly steamed out and dried with air. Gaskets can be renewed and valves gone over, making certain that all parts

are in good working condition.

All these things serve to increase capacity. The real work of refrigeration takes place in these coils, and if the refrigerant (ammonia) did not cost so much money and was not so easily lost, we would not be concerned with a yearly inspection.

Little need be said here of the accumulator or liquid receiver. In all cases this should be equipped with a gauge glass, so that the amount of ammonia in the receiver is known.

The Heart of the System.

The compressor, the heart of the system, must run day in and day out during the warm months, and unless absolutely compelled by accident or dire necessity for repairs, the machine is on the line continuously. For this reason few changes or repairs on the machine can be made without shutting down the entire system. However, defects noted should be carefully and corrected at the earliest possible time, just as soon as the weather permits.

The routine of going over a compressor is as follows:

Going Over the Compressor.

When the heads of the compressor are off remove the valves, if time permits, and determine if they are pitted, or have cut seats or worn-out valve stems; weak, broken or too stiff springs

The valve cages must fit properly.

Examine the cylinder to see if it is scored or out of round. If so, reboring at some future time may be necessary.

Piston rings must fit tight against the

walls of the cylinder. There must be no possible chance for the gas to bypass the possible chance for the gas to bypass the piston and merely be churned in the cylinder. Otherwise capacity is lowered. Vertical machines seldom wear the cylinders so that it is necessary to rebore them. Scored rods and rods with flat spots

cause much loss of gas around the stuffing box, and in most instances this is the cause

of the majority of packing troubles.

If the main bearings run warm, the caps should be taken off to see if the babbitt has become glazed, and to see that the oil grooves are free.

Look Out for Steam Losses.

Likewise the steam end should be thoroughly inspected, and note made of any defects. The steam losses can be equally as great as those on the compressor, machine is not in good operating condition. Once the machine is closed up after overhauling, it should be in first-class condi-tion, as barring an accident it will not be opened for another year. If it is not in first-class condition, the losses involved go on day after day mounting larger and larger.

Another very important feature of the machine is the clearance between the heads of the cylinder and the piston. These clearances should be made as small as possible, just so the piston does not strike the heads.

This prevents any expansion of the gas, and will increase the capacity of the machine more than any one thing except the speed. The smaller the clearances the greater the cylinder displacement.

Do Not Try Experiments.

Above all things, do not try experiments with your machine. If you are going to make some changes, and are sure you are right, go ahead. If you do not know, ask someone who does, and be sure he thor-

Do You Know Your Costs?

How many packers know what their hogs cost them after being cut up?

How many sausage makers know what their sausage costs them when ready for sale or shipment?

You may think you know, but do you? Are you sure of your "fixed costs?

A series of practical guide tests costs has been instituted by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, with the idea of starting the trade to uring more closely on these matters.

The following tests already have been published in the pages of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, and if you did not see them there, you may obtain a copy upon application to THE NATIONAL PRO-VISIONER, Old Colony Bldg., Chi-

I. Short Form Hog Test, showing how to figure yields and prices on pork products.

II. Frankfurt Sausage Cost Test, showing how to figure costs on frankfurts ready for sale or ship-

Other tests will appear from time to time in THE NATIONAL PRO-VISIONER'S pages. Send for one of them

oughly understands your problem before recommendations are made. Outside of the engine room are many small details to be looked after. These small details to be looked after. These are highly important, and unless properly attended to serve only to reduce your capacity. They play no small part in your success as a competent operator.

proper insulation of cold storage warehouses and cellars has been pretty well understood. However, loose fitting doors, windows, holes punched through walls, so that a stream of warm air pours constantly into the cooler, no insulation on floors or ceiling, although side walls have been taken care of—all these serve to reduce the capacity of the system, which results in higher temperatures in the chill rooms.

Inspect Coolers Carefully.

The operating head should closely inspect the coolers, and should any of these conditions exist, correct them at once. The individual item itself does not amount to much, but collectively the losses are enormous. Tight and well insulated rooms

greatly increase the capacity of the system. Doors are also another weak point. Their insulation is important, but tightness and quickness in closing is vastly more so. Leaks are an endless expense. Doors that bind and work badly are shut only when the workmen can find no excuse for leaving them open.

Cover Your Brine Pipes.
Losses from uncovered brine lines are normous. Whenever white frost appears enormous. on an outside line, this represents a continuous loss.

All such lines and fittings should be All such lines and littings should be covered at once. Old, rotten and water-soaked covering is worse than useless. It not only looks bad, but losses through it equal to those of a bare pipe.

The practical application of brine pipe covering is an art, and if properly done will last for years. Good work is expen-sive but pays an excellent return in increased capacity.

Keep Pipe Coils Clear of Frost.

In the chill rooms the full cooling effect of pipe coils is not obtained unless they are relatively free from the covering of snow. When a number of coils become nested over with ice, their cooling effect is decreased more than half.

Lines should be defrosted at regular in-tervals, and if there is no way of doing it mechanically, it should be taken off by hand. One bank of coils at a time can be cut from the system, and the snow and ice knocked or allowed to drop by jarring

it from them. Many of the knotty problems arising in the warm months are traced directly to poor refrigeration. A little study by the owner or superintendent, in conjunction with the operating man, will often solve them.

Points to Remember.

Inspect your refrigerating system thoroughly.

Take a walk up to the condensers, and see if they really are clean.

Stop the leaks; they are costing you

Make a record of defects on the machines, and when time arrives see that they are corrected.

Go over the coolers minutely, eliminat-

the over the coolers minutely, eliminating all openings to the outside.

Thoroughly insulate the lines running out of doors or through hot rooms. Defrost all pipe coils systematically. In this way you help the refrigerating system to help itself.

Maybe the fault is not with the system, after all. Maybe it is with you!

[Other articles on the mechanical problems packinghouse operation will appear in early sues of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. If you have questions to ask, address them the Editor.

If you have suggestions to offer or experiences to relate, send them in.]

——"YOU GET WHAT YOU GIVE"——

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Packers' Program Has a Purpose

Convention Subjects Cover Practical Points of Packing House Business and Development of Institute's Educational and Research Plan

A complete summary of the progress and problems of the packing industry will be delivered from the speakers' platform during the eighteenth annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers, according to the varied and attractive program which has been practically completed. Three days of intensely interesting business discussion by prominent authorities, with plenty of diverting recreation, are promised by the many committees which have been at work on the convention plans.

The business sessions will be called to order on Monday morning, September 17, by Charles E. Herrick, president of the Institute. The invocation and the address of welcome by Mayor E. L. Bader of Atlantic City will follow. The remainder of the morning will be taken up with reports of officers, appointments of committees, and the presentation of the silver jubilee badges.

Practical Talks for the Trade.

J. C. Dold, vice-president of the Institute and president of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., will preside over the afternoon session on the first day. Among the topics to be discussed are: "Intelligent Buying," by F. Edson White of Chicago, president of Armour & Company; "Economical Operations," by J. Moog of Chicago, vice-president of Wilson & Company; "Effective Selling," by J. A. Hawkinson of Chicago, president of Allied Packers, Inc.; and "Calculating Costs," by Jay C. Hormel of Austin, Minn., vice-president of Geo. A. Hormel & Company.

The talks scheduled for Tuesday morning include: "Building a Profitable Sausage Business," by a prominent sausage man; "The Legal Status of the Packing Industry," by Thomas Creigh of the Cudahy Packing Company; and "The Official Organ

ROP HAND

THE HERRICK CUP, For the low net score.

of the Industry," by Paul I. Aldrich, editor, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. This session will be directed by J. J. Felin, vicepresident of the Institute and president of J. J. Felin & Company, Philadelphia.

Progress of Institute Plan.

A number of important addresses are to be given Tuesday afternoon. This will be the Institute Plan session, during which the progress of the Institute under the development plan adopted last year will be discussed. Among the addresses are included such important topics as "What Has Been Done," by Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company and chairman of the Institute Plan Commission; "Some Interesting Possibilities," by G. F. Swift, vice-president of Swift & Company and chairman of the committee on building plans; and "What Has Been Accomplished in the Field of Industrial Education," by Oscar G. Mayer, vice-president of Oscar Mayer & Company, Inc., and chairman of the committee on educational plans; and "Some Unsolved Problems of Meat Packing," by W. D. Richardson of Swift & Company, vice-chairman of the committee on scientific research.

At the same session a leading educator will speak on "Education in Industry." Other speakers will discuss the plans which have been made for college courses for employes and prospective employes of the packing industry.

Everett C. Brown, president of the National Livestock Exchange, will address the Wednesday morning session on "Livestock Marketing Problems." A prominent livestock producer will discuss "The Producer's Interest in the Meat Industry." Reports of committees, election of officers and important new business will conclude the program.

Assurance is given that all meetings will start on time and that every speaker will be held strictly to the time limit indicated on the program for his address. It is further stated that there will be no long or dry reports, and that all talks will be brief and varied.

The Entertainment Features.

While the men are in the convention room their wives and families will be out on the boardwalk or in the many sea-side amusement halls enjoying the scenery, the salt air, and the shop windows. Between business sessions and in the evenings the men will join them in the many forms of entertainment which have been planned.

The "marine revel," the convention banquet and the golf tournament are a few of the entertainment features of the convention, all of which have been described in previous issues of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

All reservations for rooms at the Hotel Traymore, convention headquarters, and for the special train from Chicago should be made through the Institute, 509 South Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Meeting of Supply Association.

The American Meat Packers' Trade and Supply Association will gather along with the packers and participate in the entertainment and social festivities. This association will hold its business sessions at the Hotel Traymore on Monday, September 17, at 2 p. m.

The big entertainment features of the convention-the "marine revel." the annual banquet, the ladies' luncheon and theater party, the golf contest and other attractions-are open only to registered representatives of the two associations in good standing and to their guests outside the industry. Registration headquarters are at the Hotel Traymore.

The Convention Program

Monday, September 17, 1923.

Monday, September 17, 1923.

First Session, 10:30 A. M., Rotel Traymore.
Call to order—Charles E. Herrick, President.
Invocation—Rev. Hinson V. Howlett.
Address of welcome—Hon. E. L. Bader, Mayor of
Atlantic City, N. J.
Response to address of welcome—F. S. Snyder,
Batchelder & Snyder, Boston, Mass.
Minutes of previous meeting.
President's address.
Report of Department of Association Management
—C. B. Helnemann, Vice-President, in charge.
Report of Department of Education and Research—
W. W. Woods, Vice-President, in charge.
Report of Treasurer—John T. Agar, Chicago.
Appointment of convention committees: Nominating
Committee, Obituary Committee, Resolutions Committee.

Presentation of Silver Jubilee badges.

Adjournment.
12:30 P. M., Special Convention Luncheon.

12:30 P. M., Special Convention Luncheon.

A special luncheon will be served in the American
plan dining room, located on the main floor of the
Hotel Traymore. The hotel will collect for the luncheons and the rate will be \$2.00 per person.

1:30 P. M., General Convention Session.

J. C. Dold, Vice-President, presiding.
Fundamentals of Successful Meat Packing.
1:30 p. m.—"Intelligent Buying," F. Edson White,
President, Armour & Company.

(Continued on next page.)



THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER CUP, For the low gross score.

2:00 p. m.—"Economical Operation," J. Moog, Vice-President, Wilson & Company.
2:30 p. m.—"Effective Selling," J. A. Hawkinson, President, Allied Packers, Inc.

resident, Allied Packers, Inc.
Calculating Costs.
3:00 p. m.—"Wholesale Costs," Jay C. Hormel,
A. Hormel & Company.
3:30 p. m.—"Retail Costs." A. V. Swarthout, U. S.
epartment of Agriculture.
Discussion.

Adjournment.

Tuesday, September 18, 1923.

nd Session, 10:30 A. M., Hotel Traymore. John J. Felin, Vice-President, presiding

John J. Felin, Vice-President, presiding.

10:30 a. m.—"Building a Profitable Sausage Business," by a prominent sausage man.

10:45 a. m.—"Lard and the Biscuit Maker," A. V. H. Mory, Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Association of America.

11:00 a. m.—"Helpful Co-operation," John R. Mohler, Chief, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

11:20 a. m.—"The Producers' Interest in the Meat Industry," by a prominent producer.

11:40 a. m.—"The Legal Status of the Packing Industry," Thomas Creigh, the Cudaby Packing Company.

pany. 12:00—"The Official Organ of the Industry," Paul I. Aldrich, Editor, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Discussion. Adjournment.

12:15 P. M., Special Convention Luncheon.

A special luncheon will be served in the American plan dining room, located on the main floor of the Hotel Traymore.

1:30 P. M.—General Convention Session Under Aus-

pices of Institute Plan Commission.

Thomas E. Wilson, Chairman, Institute Plan Comission, presiding.

I. General.

1:30 p. m.—"What Has Been Done," Thomas E. Wilson. 1:45 p. m.—"Report of the Secretary of the Institute Plan Commission," W. W. Woods.

II. Building-G. F. Swift, Chairman of Section 1:55 p. m.—"Some Interesting Possibilities," G. F. Swift, Chairman, Committee on Building Plans.

III. Practical Research—A. W. Cushman, Chair-an of Section.

man of Section.

2:05 p. m.—''A Definite Program,'' A. W. Cushman, Chairman, Committee on Practical Research.

2:15 p. m.—''An Opinion of It,'' Myrick D. Harding, Vice-Chairman, Committee on Practical Research.

2:25 p. m.—''What We Are Doing About It,'' John P. Harris, Director, Bureau of Practical Research.

Instruction-Oscar G. Mayer, Chairman of

Section.

2:35 p. m.—"What Has Been Accomplished," Oscar G. Mayer, Chairman, Committee on Educational Plans. 2:45 p. m.—"The Four Year Day Courses (College) for Men Intending to Enter the Industry," W. E. Hotchkiss, Director, Bureau of Industrial Education. 2:55 p. m.—"The Evening Courses for Men Engaged in Meat Packing," H. G. Ellerd, Secretary, Committee on Educational Plans.

V. Scientific Research-Arthur Lowenstein, Chair-an of Section.

man of Section.

3:15 p. m.—"A Beport of Progress," A. Lowenstein, Chairman, Committe on Scientific Research.

3:25 p. m.—"Some Unsolved Problems of Meat Packing," W. D. Richardson, Vice-Chairman, Committee on Scientific Research.

3:35 p. m.—"What We Are Doing About Them," C. Robert Moulton, Acting Director, Bureau of Scientific Research.

3:45 p. m.—Example: "Research Cooperation Between the Tanners' Council and the Institute Toward the Development of a New Method of Curing Hides," George D. McLaughlin, Director, Research Laboratory, Tanners' Council.

VI. Address

VI. Address

3:55 p. m.—"Education and Industry," by a proment educator,

VII. Business. 4:15 p. m.—"Recommendations of Institute Plan ommission," Mr. Wilson.

Co

Adjournment.

Note: The Institute Plan Commission has many definite and important developments to report, the most significant of which cannot be indicated at the time this program goes to press, because they are still the subject of negotiation. Great progress has been made, announcements of what will be made in detail at the convention. There will be no long or dry reports, and the talks will be brief and varied.

Wednesday, September 19, 1923.

Chas. E. Herrick. President, presiding. :30 a. m.—"Live Stock Marketing Problems," ett C. Brown, President, The National Live Stock

Everett C, Brown, President, And State Buchange. 10:45 a. m.—"Retail Distribution," A. H. Fenske, President, United Master Butchers' Association of

11:00 a. m.—Unfinished business.

Report of convention committees.
Nominating Committee and election of officers.
Obituary Committee.
Resolutions Committee.
11:30 a. m.—New business. Constitution or by-law

changes. Adjournment.

FATS AND GREASE EXPORTS.

Exports of lard, tallow and greases from New York from August 1 to August 29, 1923, according to unofficial reports, were as follows: Lard, 4,658,800 lbs.; tallow, 1,296,000 lbs.; greases, 36,447,540 lbs.; and stearine, 154,000 lbs.

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 509 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Iil.

LIVESTOCK LOADING CHARGES.

Increased charges for loading and unloading livestock at the Chicago Union Stockyards, suspended in I. & S. 1851 and on which hearing was had before Examiner Hillyer at Chicago, July 18, are attacked as illegal and not justified in a brief for the protestants, the carrier members of the Illinois Freight Association. According to the brief, the stockvards have never applied the 10 per cent reduction that was applied to freight rates. The protestants ask that, in light of the evidence, the increase not only be forbidden but that the 10 per cent reduction be applied to the old rate of one dollar a car.

The contention of the stockvards company has been that the labor cost of loading and unloading a car of stock was \$1.03, while the carriers have insisted that a study of the actual time use showed that the labor costs indicated 7.6 cents.

The carriers insist that the stockyards company is taking \$350,000 annually from revenues of the carriers for unloading and loading services and that this consti-tutes an increase of 400 per cent for un-loading and 200 per cent for loading over the rates then obtained in 1917.

riers say that they perform the same services at their own yards for 50 cents a car. The tariff in question proposes to increase the charge for loading and unloading double-decked cars from one dollar to two. In arguing the legality of the in-

crease the brief says, in part:

This tariff is plainly unlawful. It subjects the shipper to an extra charge which the law has declared he should not have to pay. It also requires the line-haul car-riers to choose between two penalty pro-visions of the act. Either they must depart from their own published tariffs and part from their own published tarins and pay the stockyards company more than their tariffs state will be paid or they must make the extra charge against the shipper which the law forbids. In either case they might be subject to the penalty provisions of Section 10 of the interstate commerce act subjecting the company to a fine of \$5,000 for each offense and its officers to both fine and imprisonment for two years. In addition, if they choose the first stated horn of the dilemma and paid the stock-yard company more than authorized by their published tariffs, they might be sub-ject to the penalty provisions of the Elkins Act for rebating to a shipper. The record shows that the stockyard company is a large shipper of hay and corn, receiving annually 900,000 bushels of corn and 60,ono tons of hay, and paying demurrage charges of \$3,099.61 to the railroad companies on this account. Any payment to such a shipper unauthorized by tariff might constitute a rebate, for under the Elkins Act the prohibited payment need not be directly connected with a particular transportation service."

The carriers contend that the only way

in which the stockyards can increase its charges for loading and unloading live-stock under the present law is by filing a formal complaint against the present a formal complaint against the present compensation provided by the tariff of the

line haul carriers.

The carriers further insist that there is no increasing use of the double decked car as is claimed by the stockyards company. They also point out that the increase of would have to be met by an increase in the livestock rate and this they

hold to be impractical at present. Oper ating costs at the stockyards, they insist, have decreased in the last few years and should be accompanied by reduced rather than increased rates.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

Northwest Fresh Meat Rates Unreasonable.—No. 15094. John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak., vs. C., B. & Q., et al. Unjust, unreasonable, preferential and prejudicial rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products from Sioux Falls, S. Dak., to Lincoln, Neb. Asks cease and desist order, just and reasonable rates and reparation. reparation.

Southwest Lard Substitutes and Hide Rates.—No. 15097. Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex., vs. Boston & Maine, et al. Unjust and unreasonable rates on lard

substitutes, green salted hides and refuse greases from Houston, Tex., to New York, N. Y., and points in New England and Middle Atlantic States. Asks cease and desist order, just and reasonable rates and reparation

PERISHABLE FREIGHT DOCKET.

The subjects listed below will be given consideration by the National Perishable Freight Committee at a hearing to be held at committee headquarters, Room 1404 Pontiac Building, 542 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, September 11, 1923, commencing at 10:00 a. m., local time (9:00 a. m. standard time).

Shippers desirous of presenting their views on any of the subjects may appear before the committee, or communicate with the chairman prior to the date menbefore tioned.

Subject No. 882: †Re-icing in transit shipments initially lced billed "Do not re-ice" moving under Rule No. 240. No. re-ice" 891: †Handling shipments of perishable freight in bulk, under Carriers' Protective Service Against Cold. No. 905: †Charge for ice supplied shipments moving under cost of ice basis. No. 922: †Refrigeration cost of ice basis. No. 922: †Refrigeration cost of ice basis. cost of ice basis. No. 722. [Actinguates charges from Arizona to interstate points. No. 923: *Proportional refrigeration charges on shipments origating in Canada. No. 924: †Obligation of carriers to replenish fuel in transit on traffic moving under Shippers' Protective Service Against Cold. No. 926: †Refrigeration charges from California to interstate destinations. No. 927: †Kansas Groupings. No. 330: †Computing period of detention on cars placed prior to date ordered. No. 931: †Application of Carriers' Protective Service Against Cold on shipments originating at non-agency stations. No. 932: †Charge for ice at stations on Ft. Dodge, Des Moines Southern Railway, No. 933: †Shippers' instructions on traffic handled under replenishing service. No. 938: †Cost of ice at Akron, O.

*Docket by shipper. †Docket by carrier.

ARGENTINE CATTLE SLAUGHTER.

Statistics of cattle killed by the principal packers in Argentina during the first five months of 1923 are reported as fol-

10 11 0			Inc.	Dec.
	1923,	1922.	1923.	1923.
Steers	953,475	680,521	252,954	
Cows		82,290	132,890	
Calves		35,813	27,033	
Hogs	34,659	69,109		34,450
Sows		14,254	4,896	
Small	hogs 3.136	4.378		1,242

The killing of sheep decreased heavily, but the slaughter of lambs showed an increase of 230 per cent during 1923.

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The Plain Truth

Let's do away with fancy words and face the plain, naked truth.

What is needed most in the packinghouse? It's "EDUCATION!"

Why?

Because there are hundreds of the smaller packers today who operate plants without knowing exactly the yields and returns of a good many of their products.

It is only the large plants which can have laboratories and testing and efficiency engineers. But the owner of the smaller packing plant can know just as much about the packing business—if he only wants to know it.

How? It's only by comparison—comparing his results with those obtained by operators in the more efficient plants.

Let's cite an example which will hit your pocketbook: What is your shrinkage on hides? Can you give the figures exactly? How do you know that you are not losing two, three or even five per cent on your shrinkage? What does it mean to you in dollars and cents if you lose only two per cent on your shrinkage?

Information like this is worth thousands of dollars to any packer, and it is only ONE good reason why "THE PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA" should be on your desk.

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Market Classes and Grades of
Cattle and Calves
Dressing Percentages of Cattle
Beef Slaughtering
Beef Cooling
Beef Grading
Beef Grading
Beef Loading
Beef Loading
Beef Loading
Beef Cuting and Bening
Plate Beef
Mess Beef
Curing Barreled Beef
Manufacture of Dried Beef
Handing Beef Offal
Casings and Grading Beef
Casings and Grading Beef
Handing Miscellaneous Meats
Manufacture of Beef Extract
Manufacture of Oleo Products
Tallow
Handling of Hides
Chapter Two:—HOGS

Handling of Hides
Chapter Two:—HOGS
Breeds of Hogs
Market Classes and Grades of
Hogs
Dressing Yields of Hogs
Hog Killing Operations
Hog Kolling Operations
Hog Cooling
Shipper Pigs
Pork Cuts
Smokehouse Operation
Ham Boning and Cooking
Lard Manufacture
Hog Casings
Edible Hog Offal or Miscellancous Ments
Preparation of Pigs Feet
Chapter Threas:—SMALI.

Chapter Three:—SMALL
STOCK
Market Classes and Grades
of Sheep and Lambs
Sheep Killing
Sheep Dressing
Sheep Casings
Casings from Calves and
Yearlings

Chapter Four:—INEDIBLE BY-PRODUCTS

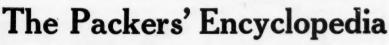
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CHICAGO



Death Takes Packer Pioneer and Leader

In the death of Gustav Bischoff, Sr., at his home in St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, August 28th, at the age of 73, the meat packing industry lost one of its pioneers and leaders.

Mr. Bischoff was of the true type of packer pioneer, the sort that made the American meat packing industry what it is today. Beginning as a butcher boy-a retail meat shop apprentice-he rose to own and operate his own market. Then he began slaughtering for himself and went into the wholesale business.

In the natural evolution of events he became a meat packer. He was the founder of the modern meat packing industry in his home city. St. Louis, and was its leader there up to the time of his death. The qualities he possessed, and which made him not only a local leader, but a national figure in the industry, were those which made the other great pioneers and captains of the packing business. He gave personal attention to his business, knew all its points thoroughly, and was a manufacturer and a merchandizer of meat products in the best sense of those words.

He trained sons to succeed him in like fashion. He was president of the American Meat Packers Association in 1912-13. and his son, Gustav Bischoff, Jr., vicepresident and general manager of his company, is now a vice-president of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

News of his death came as a shock to his associates in the industry, and messages of condolence poured in from all over the country. President Charles E. Herrick, in behalf of the Institute of American Meat Packers, was one of the first to send an expression of sympathy.

Began at the Bottom.

Mr. Bischoff came to America at the age of 14, and immediately engaged in the butchering business as an apprentice in St. Louis. Later he went into the retail meat business for himself in Round Top Market, at that time located between Biddle and Carr streets, Fourth and Fifth streets.

Still later he graduated from the retail to the wholesale beef business, doing his own slaughtering at Market street and Theresa avenue, adjacent to the old Pacific Stock Yards.

In 1891 he organized and managed the first meat packing enterprise in St. Louis, called the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Company, which he headed until its sale to the National Packing Company in 1902. In 1904 he organized the St. Louis Independent Packing Company, of which he was president until the time of his death, and which had come to be one of the most active and important packing units of the entire industry.



GUSTAV BISCHOFF, SR.

He had been in ill health for almost a year, and had put up a remarkable fight to regain his health. He was a man of to regain his health. He was a man of high character and genial personality and was devoted to civic and philanthropic interests outside his business. He was a Mason of high standing, president of the Manchester Bank of St. Louis, of the Whitehall Pottery Co., of Whitehall, Ill., and had other extensive business interests outside the meet industry.

outside the meat industry.

He is survived by his wife, Hermina
Caroline Bischoff, and two sons, Gustav

Bischoff, Jr., and Alex Bischoff, and two daughters, Lillian M. Bischoff and Mrs. Charlotte Bischoff Cross, besides six grandchildren children. Funeral services were held on August 31 from the residence and interment was at Bellefontaine cemetery.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

The Indian River Fertilizer Co. has been incorporated at Vero, Fla., with a capital

stock of \$150,000.

The Swarts & Washburn packing plant, Springfield, Ore., is building an addition to its plant.

The city council at Greensboro, N. C., has authorized \$160,000 bonds for an abat-

nas authorized \$150,000 bonds for an abattoir in that city.

The Western Meat Co.'s plant at Scott's avenue and Commerce street, Stockton, Cal., was partially destroyed by fire reconstruction.

Cal., was partially destroyed by fire recently.

The Industrial Cotton Oil Co., Waco, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by W. D. Kyser, president, and J. M. Ford, secretary.

Announcement has been made by H. M. Miliken, inancial manager of the Thelen Most Products Co. that a most vice the research.

Meat Products Co., that a meat plant will be erected at Suisun, Cal., in the near future.

future.

Prospects are good for the early establishment at Wichita Falls, Tex., of that city's first slaughtering and meat packing plant, which will represent an initial investment of between \$75,000 and \$100,000. Reorganization of the Urbana Packing Co., Urbana, O., is about to take place under the name of the Noxall Provision Co. The new company has a capitalization of \$250,000. The incorporators are F. M. Riggs, Edward M. Travers, C. N. Kohler, Will E. Diamond and Talmadge F. Hill. The Urbana Packing company has The Urbana Packing company has built up an excellent reputation for its products under the trade name of "Noxall," which name was used in the incorporation

of the new company.

A receiver has been appointed for the Confederated Home Abattoirs Corporation, with a plant at Altoona, Pa., and offices at Reading, York and Nazareth, Pa. This action was taken by the state courts as a result of the action of the state securities commission under the new state "blue sky" law in refusing the company further permit to sell stock. W. M. Craine, one of the city commissioners of Altoona, has been appointed receiver, and he has se-lected Roy M. Putnam, sales manager of the Altoona plant, as manager under the receiver. Officers of the company claim the receivership was a "snap" as stigated by disgruntled employes. action in-

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER Chicago and New York

Official Organ Institute of American Meat Packers and the American Meat Packers' Trade and Supply Association

Published Weekly by

The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York) at the Old Colony Building, Chicago. Eastern Office, 15 Park Row, New York. Otto v. Schrenk, President.

PAUL I. ALDRICH. Vice-President. HUBERT CILLIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

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GENERAL OFFICES.

Old Colony Building, Chicago. Telephones Wabash 0742 and 0743. Cable Address "Sampan," Chicago.

EASTERN OFFICES. 15 Park Row, New York. Telephone Barclay 6770.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid to the New York office.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID. United States . \$3.00 Canada . 4.00 All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year . 5.00 Single or Extra Copies, each . .10

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Labor Day Thoughts on Coal

The coal situation has assumed unusual importance in its present aspect. This is not because of the approach of winter. with the prospect of the suspension of production in anthracite coal. It is not because there is thus in sight the great experiment of training the American people to substitutes, although it is evident that that will be tried on a scale never before attempted and with official encouragement never before extended. It is because in its present aspect this question has assured a challenge to a fundamental principle of American industrial relations, according to a recent statement by Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

We have never found in disputes, industrial or of any other character, any method of settlement to replace the one of physical contest and violence, except the method of judicial determination by reference to an impartial tribunal. The establishment of courts and tribunals is the one distinctive feature which marks the difference between a civilized organization of society and that of unorganized barbarism.

If it is true that in this dispute there has been on the part of the operators an unreserved offer to submit the questions to impartial arbitration; and if that offer has no conditions which tend to render it unfair or partial in any degree; and if that offer has been flatly refused, then we are at the point of a challenge to the principle on which organized society preserves its orderly existerce.

There has developed, moreover, a feeling that the public has an interest in the settlement of wage disputes and of relations between workers and their employers on such a scale as this, such as has not before been generally recognized. It is now realized that a settlement which grants unfair demands on either side, and is reimbursed by a public price levied on every consumer, is not a fair settlement, in an article of such common use and of such a character as to assume almost the character of a monopoly.

Here is no attempt to weigh the merits of the case, one side or the other, but an attempt to define to the public the clear issue in this case: Shall an industrial dispute, when all other means of conference and discussion have failed, be submitted to the determination of unprejudiced tribunals, or shall the public see its interest jeopardized by a contest of violence and relative strength?

In such a case the public, having learned the facts, will attach the blame and visit their condemnation, effective or

futile as it may later prove to be, upon the party which refuses to submit their cause to such determination.

Vegetable Oil Trends

All industries in the United States are constantly changing in method or in organization. That is what makes them so interesting to Americans. Conditions today are moving so swiftly from one set to another that a lot of hard thinking is necessary to keep up with the procession. Vegetable oil manufacturers and others in the last few years, especially since the war years, have found it essential to modify many of their ideas.

For a long time there was a tendency for industries like the vegetable oil refining business to become large through ownership by single concerns of plant units in several parts of the country. This was absolutely necessary for the development not only of the industry, but of the

Now, however, there has come a change. The country has developed so fast that now there has been found, in some cases at least, to be a limit to the extent to which units can profitably be operated under one management. Some people have gone so far as to say that geography controls the situation. You cannot conquer a map. The overhead gets too high and freight rates act as a drawback.

In such cases where a change is seen to be in process, it is not easy to say just what is the future trend and what the actual cause. It is enough to note its existence and act accordingly.

Certainly recent purchases and reorganizations in the vegetable oil field indicate a decided trend. This trend is distinctly towards moderately-sized mills, to groups of mills under a joint management. And what is also significant, these interests must not be too widely scattered over the

Such a trend is in line with the spirit of the time. An analysis recently made of the business of the country by the National Bureau of Economic Research showed that the vast majority of businesses were small independent units. And it also showed that in many cases they were the most profitable to their owners, because they do not have a great burden to carry that comes to the widely scattered corporation units. Each industry and each company must work out for itself this problem of size and geographical distribution of its own units. It is something that requires earnest study not only of the past but of the likely trends in the

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

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Convert Heavy Hams to Boil

The boiled ham season will come to a close about October 1st, and it is undoubtedly the policy of all producers of S. P. hams to dispose of their stocks of S. P. hams through boiled ham channels or through outside sales.

At the present time the market on S. P. boiling hams, 18@20 lbs. average, is about 18c per lb., while the market on No. 1 S. P. skinned hams of 30@35-lb., 35@40-lb. and 40@45-lb. averages is from 12c to 121/c per lb.

The latter averages of S. P. skinned hams are principally used for smoking purposes, but naturally at the height of the boiled ham business the regular No. 1 S. P. hams are in great demand, while the heavy skinned hams at times are not in as great demand.

There are cases where a producer may have a large quantity of the heavy averages of No. 1 S. P. skinned hams which he is endeavoring to market through the smoked meat channel, and at the same time he may be short of the No. 1 S. P. regular hams for boiling purposes, and is compelled to make purchases to supply his trade.

Converting the Heavy Hams.

The heavy averages of No. 1 S. P. skinned hams may be converted and used as a boiling ham. By so doing the producer will realize considerably more for this product by processing it in the manner described

There is shown here a rough sketch and a description of how the heavy skinned hams are to be handled or converted to a boiling ham, in order to get a suitable average for the trade when boiled.

Cutting the Heavy Hams.—The heavy S. P. skinned hams are to be placed on a bench, skin side down, and are to be cut in two pieces lengthwise, from the right side of shank end straight through to the left side of aitch bone. When the ham is cut in two pieces it is advisable to cut the hock meat off the end of the shank, as shown on the sketch.

Pressing.-They are to be handled in the

New Way to Cook Hams

Are you acquainted with the latest method of ham boiling by which you can get

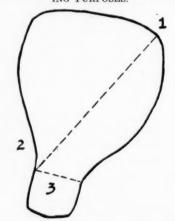
- 1. A genuine home-cooked style of ham?
- 2. A reduction of 3 to 31/2 per cent in shrinkage?

It's a simple system, using ordinary cooking tanks. "The Observer" will tell about it on this page. Watch for it.

same manner as S. P. No. 1 regular boiling hams with regard to soaking and cooking, but must be pressed and cooked in a square ham retainer.

Will Slice Well .- The trade will find considerable advantage in the slicing of the ham, as it is a solid piece of meat and will not crumble or fall to pieces when placed in the slicing machine, whereas complaints are numerous on the regular boiling ham falling to pieces when slicing.

CONVERTING HEAVY AVERAGE S. P. NO. I SKINNED HAMS FOR BOIL-ING PURPOSES.



Position: Skin side down on bench.

1. Right side of shank.

2. Left side of aitch bone.

3. Hock meat to come off.

It is believed this method of using the heavy averages of S. P. No. 1 skinned hams for boiling purposes will undoubtedly benefit a number of large and small packers, particularly at this season of the

[EDITOR'S NOTE .- Those who may have a different method of converting these heavy hams for boiling purposes are invited to give their experiences.]

-You Get What You Give.-

WANTED: A CELLAR BOSS.

Packers who are seeking to strengthen their operating departments will find this a splendid time to do so. Not in years have so many high-class men been available, and at reasonable terms. Try a "Want" ad. in THE NATIONAL PRO-VISIONER and see what quick results you

Braunschweiger Sausage

The following inquiry has come from a packer and sausage maker in the Southwest:

Editor The National Provisioner:

This company of late has been having considerable trouble with their Braunschweiger sausage. Will you kindly submit to us a successful formula for the manufacture of this commodity?

The following formula and directions for handling was published in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER some months ago in response to another inquiry. It is given here for the benefit of this packer and any others who may desire the information:

Smoked Liver Sausage (in Hog Bungs) or Braunschweiger.

- 50 lbs. fresh pork livers (trimmed) 30 lbs. fresh regular pork trimmings
- 20 lbs. fresh pork cheeks or head meat

100 lbs. Spices:

- 3 lbs. salt
- 5 lbs. onions, peeled 6 oz. ground white pepper
- oz. ground ginger
- 4 oz. granulated sugar
- oz. ground nutmeg No cereal or water

Method of Handling.—Cook meats in nets separately at 212° for the following time: Fresh pork cheeks, 45 minutes; fresh regular pork trimmings, 30 minutes. Do not cook livers, but soak in cold water for about 2 hours.

Chop pork livers, regular pork trimmings, pork cheeks or head meat all together in the silent cutter for about 15 minutes, or to a very fine consistency, adding 10 lbs. of hot meat liquid and spices during chopping process. When thoroughly chopped remove from silent cutting machine, put into meat truck and take to cooler to chill for about 2 hours before stuffing, so that the meat will cool off and show more firmness.

Then stuff in export hog bungs, cut 28 inches in length. Tie with 3-ply silver sail twine, knotting string to nang on stocks.

After product is stuffed, rinse off with hot water to remove all sediment on the outside of the container, which accumulates during stuffing process.

Then take to cooking room and cook 1 hour at a temperature of 175°. Remove from cook vat and rinse off with hot

Then chill in ice water for about 2

When chilled, hang on sticks and take to smoke house and smoke at a temperature of 115° to 120° for from 3 to 4 hours, using hardwood or hardwood sawdust.

Remove from smoke house and take to storage cooler at a temperature of 36° 40°, and allow to chill for at least 12 hours before shipping or sale.

What is the emulsion method of preparing sausage meats to increase binding qualities? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

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SHIPPING TALLOWS AND GREASES.

Customary trade rules regarding trading in tallows and greases cover such matters as impurities, moisture and whether they are in an unsaponifiable state or not. The usual way in which tallows and greases are sold is described by John W. Hall as follows:

Fancy, prime and No. 1 tallows, choice white, A and B white greases are sold with a usual allowance for any excess over 1 per cent M. I. U.

B packers' tallow, No. 2 tallow and 40-40 are sold with a usual allowance for any excess over 2 per cent M. I. U.

Garbage and extraction greases are sold with a usual allowance for any excess over 3 per cent M. I. U.

Selling stuff "as is," with the buyer taking his chances and laying down his good money for dirt and water, is a thing of

40-40 equals brown grease, or No. 2 tallow, and is traded in on an adjustment basis. Any variation in titer to be ad-

basis. Any variation in titer to be adjusted up and down at the rate of 5c for every 1 degree of titer and F. F. A. at rate of 1c for every 1 per cent.

For instance, if you sell a tank of 40-40 at 5c Chicago and it tests 40 per cent F. F. A. and 40 titer, the price is 5c. Should it be 38 titer and 38 acid, you would be debited for 10c per 100 lbs. for the 2 points of hardness, and credited 2c per 100 for the 2 points of F. F. A. If tank tests 42

titer, 50 acid, you would be credited with 10c for the 2 points of titer and debited for the extra 10 points of acid.

On account of the fact that many shippers have been very careless in regard to cooperage and bracing cars, there have been some tremendous losses in weights. as is pointed out by John W. Hall. When it is absolutely the fault of the shipper in not taking proper precautions to insure deliveries to be in A1 condition, it is not fair to expect the buyer to stand these losses, and the result has been that the majority of the best buyers are insisting that official weighing and sampling at their plant is to govern and be final.

The usual procedure the buyers are following is that, immediately on receipt of cars, they made a preliminary examination, and if they find the loss in weight is due to improper handling by the carriers, the railroad inspector is called in and the freight bill properly marked, so that the shipper can be reimbursed. But if the cooperage is bad and material not properly braced, of course the carrier is not in any way liable, and quite naturally the puyer is not going to pay for a few thousand pounds of material that never gets into his plant.

With proper precaution by the shippers, a great many thousands of dollars can be. saved, and everybody concerned will be much more pleased with the entire transaction. Inasmuch as official weighing and sampling is just as much a protection to the seller as it is to the buyer, it is customary for the charges for this work to be borne equally between the two parties.

KILL 48,600,000 HOGS IN YEAR.

All previous records for the slaughtering of hogs were broken in the last fiscal year, ended June 30, the Department of Agriculture announced recently, the total of 48,600,069 hogs slaughtered exceeding by 4,201,680 the previous high mark. During the same period 73,397,676 meat animals were slaughtered and Federally inspected, this number being 2,689,093 more than the previous record, established in

The Observer

This corner of the "Practical Points for the Trade" page belongs to THE MAN WHO SEES THINGS.

Here each week or so he will tell about something he has seen that is worth while describing for the benefit of others.

Or it may be something he has done himself that he thinks somebody else would like to know about.

Perhaps it is a "Don't." something he thinks has been done wrong and should be avoided by others.

Watch this corner!

"HOW NOT TO DO IT."

On this page of THE NATIONAL PRO-VISIONER most of the discussion has been on "How to Do It." Recently "The Observer" said he thought it would be interesting-for a change-to devote a little space to telling "How NOT to Do It."

He began by describing some wrong methods and habits he saw in a ham cooking department. "Don'ts in Ham Cooking" he called them. He told of some of the things he saw that caused scalded hams, and hams that crumbled and fell apart when sliced, and hams that had a poor color and appearance.

Next he gave some "Don'ts for the Sausage Room." They may explain some of the causes of mouldy sausage, or gassy meats, or poor wrinkled link sausage.

In more recent comments "The Observer" gave a few "Don'ts" for the cooking room and the smokehouse. He told why bellies were soft when they came out of the smokehouse, and why the color was not bright.

Last week he told how a lot of money is being lost in handling casings through not watching the men as they handle the casings and because of careless help on the killing floor and in the cleaning room.

Next time he will tell of some of the wrong things he saw on the killing floor.

Watch for "The Observer."

How is a beef carcass trimmed and washed to get the best results? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Get rid of odors

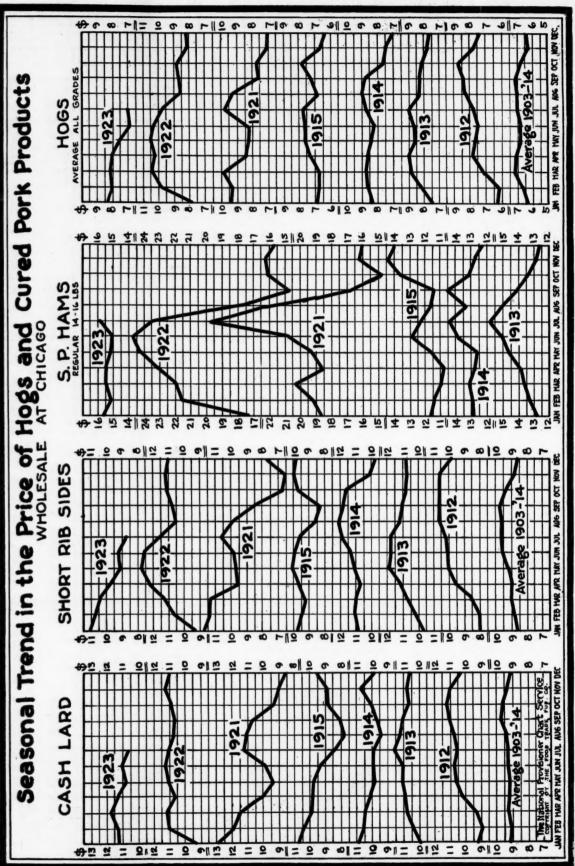
How much money do you spend in a year trying to get rid of the odors in your plant?

Have you been successful? If not, why not try the Henderson-Haggard Chlorine Process, which is installed under Positive Guarantee to eliminate odors.

It is safe, simple, cheap.

W. J. SPRINGBORN Consulting Sanitary Expert 40 Rector St. **New York**





Comparison of the price lines on this chart shows that in nearly every case there has been less fluctuation than for any year since 1912. One packer points out that the day of seasonable marketing of hogs is over. With a continuous supply there should be less variation in price of product in future. This is the latest form of chart in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER Market Service, designed to make yearly comparisons easier. War years 1916-1920 omitted because abnormal. Cash lard and short rib sides are Chicago Board of Trade prices. S. P. hams are quoted from THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

comparisons yearly make to Service, designed NATIONAL PROVISIONER Market in chart jo. form latest

18

23.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Market Strong-Hogs at New Highs-Stocks Decreasing-Hog Movement Averages Lighter-Cash Trade Good-Outward Movement Heavier.

The market for hog products the past week, especially lard, has been quite firm, with a large commission house interest, and while profit taking developed at times, conditions in general appeared to favor prices, and the removal of hedges by packers against cash sales tended to check the declines. The outstanding feature was the decided strength in hogs, which sold up to a new high for the season at \$9.45, top. The hog movement at times was large, Kansas City receiving 50,000 on Monday, a record for that market, but on the average the movement of hogs to the leading points was smaller than it has been of

This condition, with a continuance of

very good domestic trade, has tended to make for some decrease in the stocks-so much so that it has been freely predicted that the Chicago stocks of lard for the last half of August would show a liberal reduction, when issued at the close of the month. Shipments of product from Chicago have been quite heavy, partly in the way of filling recent German purchases, and the outward movement at the seaboard has been somewhat larger of late, a significant feature being the fact that all of the available freight room on New York liners the past week had been booked for the shipment of hog products.

Expect Large Lard Stocks.

Foreign demand was none too urgent, but nevertheless there was a fair European trade, and a more or less steady inquiry. The possibilities of the success of the Ger-man loan have been increased somewhat by the German Cabinet's decision to end

the passive resistance in the Ruhr, under three provisional terms, which are most likely to receive French approval. The elimination of the Ruhr situation would tend to revive economic life there, and would undoubtedly have favorable influence on European politics. Germany, the officials admit, is in dire need of foodstuffs, especially hog products, but is finan-cially unable to take care of her people, and the increasing complaints of hunger in Germany will undoubtedly receive more attention from the rest of the world, just as the Russian famine has done in recent

past years.

Foreign Trade Outlook Good.

The outlook for foreign trade is good, but Europe is more or less inclined to move along in a hand-to-mouth way, hoping against hope that the day is close at hand when some betterment in foreign exchange will occur to increase the buying power. The average price of hogs this week was 88.45, an advance of 40 cents over the average of a week ago. The cattle market was easier for a time with somewhat heavier

Are You Buying Hogs to Pack or to Gamble With?

In an open letter to his fellow packers, printed here, one of them calls attention to the fact that the day of speculation has passed in pork packing.

He points to the even level of the yearly hog supply during the past four years. He shows how producers are meeting changed conditions, and he asks packers what they are doing.

Packer operations of the past nine months he calls the rankest kind of speculation. Such methods will no longer "get by," he says.

The packer cannot survive today by operating at a loss. He must know daily how his hogs are cutting out, and he should buy them accordingly.

The letter follows:

An All-Year Hog Supply.

Fellow Packers:

Have you analyzed the supply of hogs available for the past four years? If so, you will have noted the continuous supply week after week and month after month during this time, with only a slight let-up in August and September.

The day of seasonable marketing of live hogs is over. A continuous supply can be depended upon in the future, except when something unusual happens, like sickness or a bad failure of the corn crop.

This also is illustrated by the reported hog killings in Denmark the past year. It has been most consistent week after week, showing that they, as well as the producers in the United States, are alive to the necessity of having hogs to sell every week in the year. They realize that in so doing they get an average price for their hogs which cannot help but be better than

the old basis of seasonable marketing, as it avoids wide and erratic fluctuation.

The producers are to be commended for their foresight in keeping in line with changed conditions and with the requirements of the consumer.

What Packers Are Doing.

What have packers done to adapt themselves to these conditions? Practically nothing.

Review your own killing over the past nine months. Could you not have done much better by buying more moderately, and at a price that would have been profitable, rather than to kill heavily, filling your houses with product out of hogs which have shown a heavy loss, borrowing money from your banks, paying them interest, which has to be added to the cost of your product, knowing that you have no chance of making money unless there is a heavy advance in the price of product.

This looks like the rankest kind of speculation. And speculation will not take the place of merchandising for the packer today.

In looking over the prices of product, have you ever seen a more even and constant price level than that of the past nine months? You were not getting any more money for your product out of 8c hogs bought from January to May than you did out of 61/2c to 7c hogs bought during June and July.

Is This Packing or Gambling?

Killing from January to May was extremely heavy-and by some packers was very much in excess of their ability to market the product at remunerative prices. Their one and only idea evidently was that hogs were cheap, and that they must fill up their cellars, holding the product for higher prices.

It is not necessary to own a packinghouse to operate in this manner. You could take your resources and buy the product on option if you wanted to gamble. Your bankers would hardly look on this with favor, nor do we think they would look favorably on your operations from month to month with a loss in your current cut-out on hogs if they were informed of actual conditions.

It would seem from a glance over the operations of some packers that there must be a number of packers left of the old school. They may get by, for a time, on the old method of doing business. However, like most lines of trade, one must keep up with the procession or fall by the wayside.

A Profit from Day to Day.

The time is past when a packer can survive by operating at a loss. He must have, and is entitled to, a profit from day to day-in other words, a cut-out profit in hogs the day they are bought. Therefore, it would seem that the following points should be the basis of operating in our business:

- 1. Make as thorough investigation as possible of the available hog supply.
 - 2. Base killing on this supply.
- 3. Study where to buy your supply to best advantage, figuring that there are others in the business, and that you must buy so as not to create unjustified competition.
- 4. Have knowledge daily of your cutout, and when not profitable, buy less until you can show a profit.
- 5. Don't try to see how much you can do, but how well you can do it.

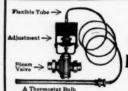
[EDITOR'S NOTE.—What this packer says about hog supply and product prices is strikingly verified in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER chart on the opposite page.]

How To Avoid Paying Government Penalties

You know that water for sterilizing must be the exact temperature prescribed by the government. You know, too, that water too hot spoils the meat—wastes fuel besides; and that water too cool means paying governmental penalties.

But let a man do his best at watching thermometers and turning valves, the water will get too hot or too cool—and yours is the loss.

Then why not eliminate the human element by applying Powers Automatic Regulators to your Sterilizing Tanks? They're always on the job—never lay down, never forget, never make a mistake. They prevent all the losses that creep in with man-control of temperature.



The Powers Regulator No. 11

(2298)

For closed or open tanks, hog scalding vats, etc. The thermostat bulb is connected with valve by flexible tube. Easily installed. Relieves men from duty of constantly testing temperatures and regulating steam supply.

Test a Powers Regulator 30 Days Free!

We will send you one with simple instructions for cutting it in. Use it—check it up. If you are not satisfied, send it back and we will cancel the charge.

THE POWERS REGULATOR []

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And 28 Other Offices
For telephsse directory will tell
TORONTO
To are the second to be a force to be a year city

receipts but later firmed up with a constant demand for all kinds of cattle. Heavy steers were around \$12.90 and yearlings \$12.25. Lambs were \$14.00 for feeders and \$13.60 for rangers.

The outward movement of product for the week ended August 25, 1923, and its destination follows:

29,000 8,901,000
65,000 582,000
44,000 771,000
94,000 476,000
96,000 1,490,000
77,000
33,000 1,312,000
99,000 772,000
04,000 487,000
54,000 445,000
72,000 149,000
67,000 15,385,000

PORK.—The market was quite firm, with demand reported fairly good; at New York mess was quoted at \$24.50@25.00, family nominal and short clears at \$25.50. At Chicago mess was quoted at \$22.00.

Chicago mess was quoted at \$22.00.

LARD.—Demand remains very good, domestic, and fair for export. At New York prime western was quoted at 12.40@12.50c; middle western, 12.20@12.30c; city, 12%c; refined to the continent, 13%c; South American, 13%c; Brazil, kegs, 14%c, and compound, in car-lots, 12½@12%c. At Chicago loose lard was about 30c under September price; regular lard in round lots about September price, and leaf lard 42½c under September.

lots about September price, and leaf lard 42½c under September.
BEEF.—Demand was good and the market firm with mess at New York quoted at \$15.00; packet, \$15.50@16.00; family, \$16.00@16.50; extra India mess, \$25.00; No. 1 canned roast beef, \$2.35, No. 2 at \$4.05, and sweet pickled tongues, per bbl., \$55.00@65.00 nominal

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

Darling & Company

Buyers of

Tallow & Grease

in any quantity

Please submit your offerings

Union Stock Yards, Chicago

3. th

At

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At

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.00

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW .-- A stronger market, with offerings more tightly held, has been the feature in tallow, with sales this week estimated at upwards of a million pounds, to soapers. There was a fair trade in extra New York at 7%c, delivered, followed by sales placed at 500,000 lbs. at 74c delivered, equal to 71/6c, ex-plant. Manufacturers continue to be reported well sold up, and with other greases on the up-grade, it was not surprising to see the market move upwards. Sentiment in the market is mixed, as buyers follow advances very slowly. Sales were reported of several carloads of outside tallows, equal to extra, 71/8c, ex-plant.

at 7½c, ex-plant.

The west reported a fairly good trade, with the undertone firmer, while at Liver-pool Australian tallow was firm, with fine quoted at 4s 6d, and good-mixed at 39s. At the London weekly auction on Aug.

At the London weekly auction on Aug. 29, 1,251 casks were offered, of which 832 were sold, mutton tallow selling at 41s@ 42s 6d, or unchanged to 6d lower than the previous week, while beef tallow sold at 39s@39s 6d, or 6d to 1s 6d lower for the

At New York prime city was quoted at At New York prime city was quoted at 6½c, special loose 6%c, extra 7½c, and edible 8½c. At Chicago packers' prime was quoted at 70.7½c, packers' No. 1 at 6%@6%c, and edible at 7½@8c.

STEARINE.—The market was very inactive but was firm and about ½c higher than week seq. with no trades of importance

a week ago, with no trades of importance reported. At New York oleo was 11½ c bid and 11½ c asked, while at Chicago oleo

was 10% @11c.
OLEO OIL.—The market at New York was quiet but firm with extra at 12% c nominal, medium 10% c, and lower grades 9% c. At Chicago extra was quoted at 11%

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL.—The market was somewhat stronger with the raw material, but consumers were not inclined to stock up, and sumers were not inclined to stock up, and trade was again reported of a hand-to-mouth character. At New York edible was quoted at 14½c, extra winter 12½@12¾c, extra No. 1 at 11¾@12c, No. 1 at 10¾@11c, and No. 2 10½@10½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market was very steady with supplies limited and raw materials strong. Consumers' demand was mainly for immediate requirements. At New York pure was quoted at 13¾@14c.

mainly for immediate requirements. At New York pure was quoted at 13% @14c, extra at 11@11½c, and No. 1 at 10c.

GREASES.—A fair domestic demand and lighter offerings, with the strength in other fats, has tended to firm up the grease market. Export interest was only fair. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 6¼c@6½c, and white at 8½c asked for export. At Chicago brown was 5½@5½c, house 5½@5¾c, yellow 6@6¼c, and choice white 8@81/4 c.

EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.) New York, August 29, 1923.—No recent sales of New York tankage have been made with the exception of one lot of unground tankage which was sold at a fairly low price because it had to be moved. There is still very little buying interest among the fertilizer manufacturers. However, the stocks of tankage on hand are rather limited.

Cracklings are in demand and the prices are holding firm. The 60% grade about \$1.25 per unit and the 50/55% grade about \$1.15 per unit New York.

Some accumulated stocks of bone meal were disposed of at low prices for prompt shipment and there is very little demand for this material at this time.

Chesapeake Bay unground fish scrap is by being held at \$3.85 and 10c f. o. b. fish factory, bids 5c under that have been

ORDER BUYERS COMBINE.

E. R. Whiting and L. H. McMurray, well-known and popular order buyers of hogs at Indianapolis, will on and after-Sept. 1, 1923, consolidate in partnership and be known as the firm of Whiting & McMurray, Union Stock Yards, Indianapolis, Ind. This is a rare combination of ability and experience, and should work out for the benefit of their present clients, as well as for the new business they are capable of handling. The part-nership was made possible by the dis-solution of the firm of McMurray & Johns-

souther the first of McMurray & Johnston on Aug. 31st.

Service with satisfaction is what the new firm promises, and it should not be difficult to maintain, with their record as previously mentioned and an excellent hog

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Chicago, August 30, 1923.
Blood was in greater demand this week than last. This was due to the activity of the manufacturers of feed for the most part. Prices for that reason have increased a number of points.

				ammonia.
Crushed	and	unground.	 	 3.95@4.05

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

Digester materials have had a spurt during the past week. This was due to a urgent spot demand. For example, ground 10 to 12 per cent ammonia advanced \$3.00, to \$3.75@4.00. Whether this is a permanent advance or not is anyone's guess.

						it ammonia.
			ammonia			
Unground,	10	to 11	% ammonia	 		 . 3.50@3.75
Unground,	7	to 9%	ammonia	 		 . 3.25@3.40

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

Fertilizer has advanced in sympathy with digester and this applies to all fertilizer materials.

		it amm	
High grade, ground, 10-11% ammonia.	8	3.10@	3.25
Lower grade, ground, 6-9% ammonia.		2.85@	3.00
Medium to high grade, unground		2.65@	2.85
Low grade and country rend., ungroun		2.35@	
Hoof meal		2.90@	
Liquid stick		2.65@	
Grinding hoofs, pigs' toes, dry		30.00@	35.00

Bone Meals.

While bone meals have been a drug on the market for some time and there was no great demand this past week, yet the market advanced in sympathy with the other markets.

	r ton.
Raw bone meal\$30.00	0@35.00
Steamed, ground 22.00	0@24.00
Steamed, unground 18.00	0@20.00

Cracklings.

On account of the advance in the grease market, soft fresh cracklings were in better demand this week. This increase applies to all cracklings.

Pork, according to grease and quality..\$65.00@75.00 Beef, according to grease and quality.. 45.00@55.00

Bones, Horns and Hoofs.

There has been a good demand lately for horns, and hoofs have been rather dull as

the views of buyers and sellers are about \$5.00 apart.

					Per ton.
No.	1	horns			\$275.00@300.00
					225.00@250.00
No.	3	horns			150.00@200.00
Cull	8				30.00@ 32.00
Hoo	fs,	black and	striped	d, unassorte	d 34.00@ 36.00
Hoo	fs.	white, un	assorted	1	45.00@ 55.00
Rou	nd	shin bones	unass	orted, heavi	es. 85,00@ 95.00
Rou	nd	shin bones.	unasso	orted, lights	70.00@ 80.00
Flat	sl	nin bones, u	nassort	ed, heavies.	65.00@ 70.00
Flat	sl	nin bones, t	nassort	ted, lights	55.00@ 60.00
This	rh	bones, una	ssorted.	heavies	85.00@ 95.00
This	rh	bones, unas	ssorted.	lights	70.00@ 80.00

Glue and Gelatin Stocks.

Glue stock has been very draggy for some time as most of the glue plants are shut down. They should be opening in about 30 days.

					Per ton.
Calf stock				 \$2	8.00@30.00
Edible pig	skin strips			 6	5.00@70.00
Rejected m	anufacturing	bones		 4	8.00@50.00
Horn piths				 2	3.00@25.00
Cattle jaws	s, skulls and	knuckles		 3	3.00@35.00
Junk and h	otel kitchen	bones		 2	3.00@25.00
Sinews, piz:	zles and hide	trimmir	gs.	 1	6.00@17.00

Hog Hair.

Several resale lots of coil-dried and processed winter take-off again appeared on the market, with bids under contract prices. Summer take-off is still a drug on the market.

Pig Skin Strips.

Continued liberal marketings of hogs, and the bearishness of buyers, continued a draggy market this week, both for tanning and gelatine purposes.

F. C. ROGERS BROKER **Provisions**

Philadelphia Office: 267 North Front Street Trenton, N. J.

Frost-Richie Building State & Warren Streets

New York Office: 431 West 14th Street

FILTER-CEL-A Celite Product

For Fat and Oil Filtration

Improves clarity, secures better keeping qualities and reduces operating costs. Write for complete information given in Bulletin KK-40.

CELITE PRODUCTS COMPANY New York, 11 Breadway. Chicage, 53 . Jackson Bivd. San Francis Monadneck Bidg. Colite Products Ltd., Montreal, Que, Canada.

COTTON OIL SITUATION ANALYZED.

An analysis of the cottonseed oil situation for the season August 1, 1922 to July 31, 1923, with comparisons for the previous season of 1921-22, based on the federal census reports, taking in the seed, the crude oil and the refined oil statistics, has been prepared by the Aspegren & Co., and makes a very interesting study. It is as follows:

MOVEMENT OF CRUDE OIL AT CRUDE OIL

MILL	8.
	Pounds produced———————————————————————————————————
On hand beginning of season	3 475 712 8 908 066
August	13,354,344 29,560,855 98,608,225 92,221,913 178,406,273 184,674,717
October November	178,406,273 184,674,717 183,521,698 173,889,308
December	140,469,481 131,336,389 145,291,726 103,646,030
January February	100,403,099 90,734,945
April	116, 505,213 133,521,698 140,469,481 145,291,726 100,403,009 100,403,009 100,403,009 107,734,945 62,169,676 72,757,737 40,356,198 24,344,728 24,344,728 24,344,728
May	
July	11,002,771 7,217,271 9,265,783 7,232,369
Total	1,006,500,924 939,382,804
August	11.100.435 28.766.076
September	67,171,043 66,514,846 145,645,307 160,601,910
November	165,690,055 158,515,158 152,443,878 132,223,154 154,268,652 105,739,828
February	154,268,652 105,739,828 99,737,943 114,512,574
March	99,737,943 114,512,574 89,611,381 81,291,219 56,223,530 40,120,195
May	103,738,022 99,737,943 114,512,574 89,611,381 81,291,219 56,223,530 40,120,195 29,723,732 22,668,286 17,656,586 12,322,091 14,977,683 12,631,755
June	29,723,732 22,668,286 17,656,586 12,322,091 14,377,663 12,631,755
Total	1,003,650,205 935,907,092
	Increase or Decrease
0-1-11-1	
On hand beginning of season August	
September	+31,437,182 +25,707,067 +32,760,966 +24,072,807 +17,831,643 +15,374,150
November	+17,831,643 +15,374,150
January	-8,976,926 $-2,093,798$
March	
April	-15,867,332 -15,775,467 - 9,547,794 - 9,809,810
June July	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
July	On Hand End of Month 1922-23. 1921-22
August	1922-23. 1921-22 5,729,621 9,702,845
September	1922-23. 1921-22 5,729,621 9,702,845 37,166,803 35,409,912 69,927,769 59,482,719 87,759,412 74,856,869 75,785,015 73,970,104 66,808,089 71,876,306 67,473,945 48,088,677
November	87,759,412 74,856,869
January	75,785,015 73,970,104 66,808,089 71,876,306
February	
April	40,031,540 39,565,195 24,164,208 23,789,728 14,616,414 13,979,918
June	24,164,208 23,789,728 14,616,414 13,979,918 7,962,599 8,875 098 2,850 719 3,475 712
May June July	7,962,599 8,875 098 2,850,719 3,475.712
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2	14,610,414 13,919,318 7,962,599 8,875,098 2,850,719 3,475,712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30,
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923	14,610,414 13,979,918 7,962,599 8,875 098 2,850,719 3,475.712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923 1923
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923	14,610,414 13,979,918 7,962,599 8,875 098 2,850,719 3,475.712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923 1923
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 6,47473, 2 At refineries 6,452,1 In transit to refiner	14, 610, 414 15, 379, 318 7, 962, 559 8, 875, 698 2, 850, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923. Pounds. Pounds. 445 40, 031, 540 24, 164, 208 24 5, 897, 861 6, 085, 521
May June July DISTRIBUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 67,473.2 At refineries 6,452,1 In transit to refineries and consumers, 9,741,8	14,015,444 15,379,918 7,992,599 8,875,698 2,880,719 3,475,712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923, Pounds. Pounds. Pounds. 424 5,897,861 6,085,521 000 14,207,715 7,234,440
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills	14, 015, 244 15, 379, 918 7, 902, 596 8, 875, 698 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923, Pounds. 8, Pounds. Pounds. Pounds. 24 5, 897, 861 6, 085, 521 000 14, 207, 715 7, 234, 440 699 60, 137, 116 37, 484, 109 L. June 30, July 31.
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923, Pound At mills	14, 015, 244 1, 387, 948 1, 982, 959 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 2, 1923 2
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 67,473. At refineries 6,452,1 In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,3 Total 83,666,6 May 31 1923. Pound At mills 14,616,4	14, 015, 244 1, 387, 948 1, 982, 959 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 2, 1923 2
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 67,473,2 At refineries 6,452,1 In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,3 Total 83,666,6 May 3: 1923. Pound At mills 14,616,4 At refineries 4,054,3 In transit to refiner	14,010,444 7,962,549 2,850,719 3,475,702 E OIL HOLDINGS. S. Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923. Pounds. Pounds. Pounds. 44,164,208 24, 5,897,861 6,000 14,207,715 7,234,440 600 60,137,116 37,484,109 1, June 30, July 31, 1923. 8, Pounds. Pounds. 1923. 9, Pounds. Pounds. 1923. 1923. 1923. 1923. 1924 147,762,599 2,807,19 38 1,447,164 1,014,665
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills	14,010,444 7,982,549 2,880,719 3,475,702 E OIL HOLDINGS 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1924 5,897,861 6,060,137,116 6,060,137,116 6,07,715 7,234,440 6,07,715
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 67,473.2 At refineries 6,452.1 In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,3 Total 83,666,6 May 3: 1923. Pound At mills 14,616,4 At refineries 4,054,3 In transit to refineries and consumers 5,525,6 Total 24,195,8 5,036,294 lbs. crude oil at	14,010,444 7,962,549 8,875,698 2,850,719 3,475,712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923. 8, Pounds. Pounds. 44,031,540 24, 5,897,861 6,085,521 6,00 14,207,715 7,234,440 6,00 14,207,715 7,234,440 6,00 14,207,715 7,234,440 6,00 14,207,715 7,234,440 6,00 14,207,715 7,234,440 6,00 14,207,715 7,234,440 6,00 14,207,715 7,234,440 6,00 14,207,715 7,234,440 6,00 14,207,715 7,234,440 6,00 14,207,715 7,234,440 6,00 14,207,715 7,234,440 6,00 14,207,715 7,234,440 6,00 1,170,910 1,170,910 1,173,463 1,03,463 1,03,62,04 1,173,463 1,03,62 1,03,6
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 67,473,2 At refineries 6,452,1 In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,3 Total 83,666,6 May 31 1923. Pound At mills 14,616,4 At refineries 4,054,3 In transit to refineries and consumers 5,525,6 Total 24,195,8 Total 36,294 lbs. refined equals 4,583,027 lbs. refined	1, 610, 444 7, 962, 549 8, 875, 698 2, 850, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923. 8, Pounds. Pounds. 44, 64, 031, 540 24, 15, 897, 881 6, 60, 137, 116 37, 484, 109 1, June 30, July 31, 1923
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 67,473.2 At refineries 6,452.1 In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,3 Total 83,666,6 May 3: 1923. Pound At mills 14,616,4 At refineries 4,054,3 In transit to refineries and consumers 5,525,6 Total 24,195,8 5,036,294 lbs. crude oil at equals 4,583,027 lbs. refined CONSUMPTION OF CRUDI	14,010,444 1,397,918 1,962,599 2,850,719 3,475,712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923. 8, Pounds. Pounds. 40,031,540 24,5897,881 6,085,521 600 14,207,715 7,234,440 600 60,137,116 37,484,109 1, June 30, July 31, 1923. 8, Pounds. 1, 1923. 9, Pounds. 1, 1923. 1924. 1923.
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 6,452,1 In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,3 Total 83,696,6 May 31 1923. At refineries and consumers 5,525,6 Total 1,461,4 (64,3 In transit to refineries and consumers 5,525,6 Total 24,195,5 5,038,294 lbs. crude oil at equals 4,583,027 lbs. refined cONSUMPTION OF CRUDI May. Pounds.	14,010,444 1,397,918 1,962,599 2,850,719 3,475,712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923. 8, Pounds. Pounds. 40,031,540 24,5897,881 6,085,521 600 14,207,715 7,234,440 600 60,137,116 37,484,109 1, June 30, July 31, 1923. 8, Pounds. 1, 1923. 9, Pounds. 1, 1923. 1924. 1923.
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 6,452,1 In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,3 Total 83,666,6 May 31 1923. Total 84,664,5 At refineries and consumers 5,525,6 Total 4,616,4 At refineries 14,661,3 In transit to refineries and consumers 5,525,6 5,038,294 lbs. czude oil at equals 4,583,027 lbs. refined CONSUMPTION OF CRUDD May. Pounds. At refineries beginning of season. 1,041,97.	14,010,444 1,397,918 1,962,599 2,850,719 3,475,712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923. 8, Pounds. Pounds. 40,031,540 24,5897,881 6,085,521 600 14,207,715 7,234,440 600 60,137,116 37,484,109 1, June 30, July 31, 1923. 8, Pounds. 1, 1923. 9, Pounds. 1, 1923. 1924. 1923.
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills	1, 610, 444 7, 962, 599 8, 875, 968 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923, 1923. 8, Pounds. Pounds. 44, 164, 208 24, 5, 897, 861 6, 60, 137, 116 37, 484, 109 1, June 30, July 31, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923 8, Pounds. Pounds, 1923, 1923 1,
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. At mills 6,4743. In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,3 1923. Total 83,666.6 May 3 1923. Pound At mills 14,616.4 At refineries and consumers 5,525.6 Total 24,195.8 5,086,294 lbs. crude oil at equals 4,583,027 lbs. refined CONSUMPTION OF CRUDI May. Pounds. At refineries beginning of season. 10,041,976. 10,041,976. 10,041,976. Shipped from crude 2,387,796.	14, 615, 444 7, 982, 599 8, 875, 698 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS 8, Mar. 31, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1924 45, 897, 861 60, 137, 116 60, 137, 11
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. At mills 6,4743. In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,3 1923. Total 83,666.6 May 3 1923. Pound At mills 14,616.4 At refineries and consumers 5,525.6 Total 24,195.8 5,086,294 lbs. crude oil at equals 4,583,027 lbs. refined CONSUMPTION OF CRUDI May. Pounds. At refineries beginning of season. 10,041,976. 10,041,976. 10,041,976. Shipped from crude 2,387,796.	14, 615, 444 7, 982, 599 8, 875, 698 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS 8, Mar. 31, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1924 45, 897, 861 60, 137, 116 60, 137, 11
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. At mills	14, 610, 444 7, 962, 5599 8, 875, 968 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mur. 31, Apr. 30, 1923. 8, Pounds. Pounds. 1923, 19
May Jule DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. At mills G1,478. Pound At refineries G4,52,1 In transit to refineries and consumers. 9,741,3 Pound At mills 1,616.4 At refineries 1,616.4 At refineries 1,616.4 At refineries 5,525.6 Total 24,195.5 Total 24,195.5 Total 24,195.8 Total 24,195.8 Total 24,195.8 Total 24,195.8 Total 24,195.8 Total 24,195.8 Total 25,379.8 Total 25,379.8 Total 25,379.8 Total 25,379.8 Total 25,377.96 Total 25	14, 610, 444 7, 962, 5599 8, 875, 968 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mur. 31, Apr. 30, 1923. 8, Pounds. Pounds. 1923, 19
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Found At mills 6,452,1 In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,3 Total 83,666,6 May 31 1023. At refineries and consumers 5,525,6 Es and consumers 6,525,6 Es and consumers	14,015,444 7,962,599 8,875,098 2,880,719 3,475,712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mur. 31, Apr. 30, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1924 5,897,861 6,085,521 000 14,207,715 7,234,440 009 60,137,116 37,484,109 1, June 30, July 31, 1923, 1
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 6,452,1 In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,3 1923. Total 83,666,6 May 31 1923. Total 84,664,5 At refineries and consumers 5,525,6 Total 4,664,5 In transit to refineries and consumers 5,525,6 5,038,294 lbs. czude oil at equals 4,583,027 lbs. refined CONSUMPTION OF CRUDD May Pounds. At refineries beginning of season. 1,041,977 In transit beginning of season. Shipped from crude mills up to last day of month indicated 971,615,956 Total accountable for 975,045,655 Used in refining 944,270,433 Left to accountable for 10,775,045,655 Used in refining 944,270,433 Left to accountable for 10,775,045,655 Used in refining 944,270,433 Left to accountable for 10,775,045,655 Used in refining 944,270,433 Left to accountable for 10,775,045,655 Used in refining 944,270,433 Left to accountable for 10,775,045,655 Used in refining 944,270,433 Left to accountable for 10,775,045,655 Used in refining 944,270,433 Left to accountable for 10,775,045,655 Used in refining 944,270,433 Left to accountable for 10,775,045,655 Used in refining 944,270,433 Left to 2,775,045,655 Used in refining 944,270,433 Left to 2,775,045,655 Used in refining 944,270,433 Left to 2,775,045 Used in refining 944,270,433 Left to 2,775 Used in refining 944,270	14, 610, 444 7, 962, 5599 8, 875, 968 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mur. 31, Apr. 30, 1923. 8, Pounds. Pounds. 1923, 19
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. 1923. 1923. 1923. At refineries	14, 615, 444 7, 982, 549 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1924 5, 897, 861 6, 085, 521 000 14, 207, 715 7, 234, 440 609 60, 137, 116 37, 484, 109 1923, 192
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Found At mills	14, 615, 444 7, 962, 599 8, 875, 968 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mur. 31, Apr. 30, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1924 45, 987, 881 6, 985, 521 000 14, 207, 715 7, 234, 440 14, 207, 715 7, 234, 440 14, 207, 715 7, 234, 440 15, 987, 881 1923 1923 1923 1923 1923 1923 1923 192
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. At mills 6,452,1 In transit to refineries eard consumers 9,741,3 Total 83,666,6 May 31 1923. Total 84,666,4 At refineries 4,054,3 In transit to refineries and consumers 5,525,6 Total 24,195,8 5,036,294 lbs. crude oil at equals 4,583,027 lbs. refined consumers 5,525,6 Total 6,535,027 lbs. refined consumers 6,525,6 Total 9,415,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75	14, 615, 444 7, 982, 599 8, 875, 988 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS 8, Mar. 31, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923 8, Pounds, Pounds, 194, 194, 194, 194, 194, 194, 194, 194
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. 1923. 1923. 1923. At refineries 6, 452, 1 In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,8 Total 83,696,6 May 31 1923. Total 81,681,6 May 31 1923. Total 1,641,641,641,641,641,641,641,641,641,64	14, 615, 444 7, 962, 599 8, 875, 968 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923, Pounds. 45, 40, 631, 540 24, 64, 631, 540 24, 64, 631, 540 24, 64, 631, 540 24, 64, 631, 540 24, 64, 631, 540 24, 64, 631, 540 24, 64, 631, 540 25, 877, 861 26, 137, 116 27, 137, 146 28, 147, 147, 147, 147, 147, 147, 147, 147
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 6,452,1 In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,3 1923. Total 83,666,6 May 3 1923. Total 84,664,3 1924. Total 84,976 ming of season 1,041,976 ming of season 1,041,976 ming of season 1,041,976 mills up to last day of month indicated 971,615,955 Total accountable for 975,045,655 Total accountable	14, 615, 444 7, 982, 549 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1924 5, 897, 861 6, 085, 521 000 14, 207, 715 7, 234, 440 609 60, 137, 116 37, 484, 109 1923, 192
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 6,452,1 In transit to refiner- ies and consumers 9,741,3 Total 83,666,6 May 31 1923. Total 84,666,6 May 31 1923. Total 9000 At mills Pound At refineries 14,661,3 Total 22,195,5 5,038,294 lbs. crude oil at equals 4,583,027 lbs. refined CONSUMPTION OF CRUDI May Pounds. At refineries beginning of season. In transit beginning of season. Shipped from crude mills up to last day of month in- dicated 971,615,956 Total accountable for melning 944,270,433 Left to account of which on hand at refineries and in transit. 971,615,956 Usappearance during season up to last day of month indicated. 21,195,826 Of which accountable for by ex-	14, 616, 444 7, 962, 5599 8, 875, 968 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923 8, Tounds. 1923, 1923, 1923 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 25, 897, 861 28, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1944 28, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164, 165 28, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 6,743. At refineries 6,452. In transit to refineries and consumers 9,741,8 Total 83,666.6 May 31 1923. Total 84,666.6 May 31 1923. Total 1,661.6 At mills Pound At mills Pound At mills Pound At refineries 14,661.6 Total 22,195.5 5,038.294 lbs. crude oil at equals 4,583,027 lbs. refined CONSUMPTION OF CRUDI May Pounds At refineries beginning of season 1,041,970 In transit beginning of season 2,387.796 Total accountable for mething 1944,270,433 Left to account for mething 1944,270,433 Left to account of which on hand at refineries and in transit 9,579,388 Disappearance during season up to last day of month indicated. Of which accountable for by exports of crude oil 25,459,677	14, 616, 444 7, 962, 5599 8, 875, 968 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923 8, Tounds. 1923, 1923, 1923 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 25, 897, 861 28, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1944 28, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164, 165 28, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. Pound At mills 6,452,1 In transit to refiner- ies and consumers 9,741,3 Total 83,666,6 May 31 1923. Total 84,666,6 May 31 1923. Total 9000 At mills Pound At refineries 14,661,3 Total 22,195,5 5,038,294 lbs. crude oil at equals 4,583,027 lbs. refined CONSUMPTION OF CRUDI May Pounds. At refineries beginning of season. In transit beginning of season. Shipped from crude mills up to last day of month in- dicated 971,615,956 Total accountable for melning 944,270,433 Left to account of which on hand at refineries and in transit. 971,615,956 Usappearance during season up to last day of month indicated. 21,195,826 Of which accountable for by ex-	14, 616, 444 7, 962, 5599 8, 875, 968 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, Apr. 30, 1923 8, Tounds. 1923, 1923, 1923 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 24, 164, 208 25, 897, 861 28, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1944 28, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164, 165 28, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164, 164
May June July DISTRIPUTION CRUD Feb. 2 1923. At refineries	14, 616, 444 7, 962, 599 8, 875, 968 2, 880, 719 3, 475, 712 E OIL HOLDINGS. 8, Mar. 31, 1923, 1923, 1923, 1924 4, 5, 897, 861 6, 965, 521 000 14, 207, 715 7, 234, 440 69 60, 137, 116 60, 137, 116 60, 137, 146 60 60, 137, 116 60, 137, 146 60, 147, 146 60 60, 137, 146 60, 137, 146 60, 137, 146 60 60, 137, 146 60, 137, 146 60, 137, 146 60 60, 137, 146 60 60, 137, 146 60 60, 147, 146 60 60, 147, 146 60 60, 147, 147 60 60 60, 137, 146 60 60, 144 60 60 60, 137, 146 60 60, 144 60 60 60, 137, 146 60 60, 144 60 60 60, 144 60 60 60, 144 60 60 60, 144 60 60 60, 144 60 60 60, 144 60 60 60, 137, 146 60 60 60, 144 60 60 60, 137, 146 60 60 60, 137, 146 60 60, 144 60 60 60, 137, 146 60 60 60, 144 60 60 60, 144 60 60 60, 137, 146 60 60 60, 144 60 60 60 60, 137, 146 60 60 60, 137, 144 60 60 60 60, 137, 146 60 60 60, 144 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60

CRUSH PER TON.

CRUSH PER TON.

During August 48,816 tons seed produced 13,354,344 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 273.5 lbs. per ton, or 13.7 per cent, compared to 14.9 per cent last year per cent, compared to 14.9 per cent last year 252.5 lbs. per ton, or 252.5 lbs. per cent, compared to 15.2 per cent last year. During october 590,235 tons seed produced 178,406,273 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 302.3 lbs. per ton, or 15.1 per cent, compared to 15.2 per cent last year. During November 609,679 tons seed produced 183,521,698 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 301.1 lbs. per ton, or 15.1 per cent, compared to 15.1 per cent cent last year.

ton, or 15.1 per cent, compared to 15.8 per cent, compared to 140,-469,481 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 313.6 lbs. per ton, or 15.7 per cent, compared to 15.8 per cent last

469,481 IDS. Crass. ton, or 15.7 per cent, compared to 10.8 per cent, or 15.7 per cent, compared to 10.8 per cent, compared to 15.8 per cent last year.

During January 469,783 tons seed produced 145,291,-726 Ibs. crude oil, equivalent to 309,3 lbs. per ton, or 15.8 per cent last year.

During February 317,182 tons seed produced 100,-403,099 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 316.6 lbs. per ton, or 15.8 per cent, compared to 15.6 per cent last year.

403,099 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 316.8 lbs. per ton, or 15.8 per cent, compared to 15.6 per cent last year.

During March 200,504 tons seed produced 62,169,676 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 310.1 lbs. per ton, or 15.5 per cent, compared to 16.4 per cent last year.

During April 116,301 tons seed produced 40,356,198 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 347.0 lbs. per ton, or 17.4 per cent, compared to 17.8 per cent last year.

During May 60,858 tons seed produced 20,175,938 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 331.5 lbs. per ton, or 16.6 per cent, compared to 15.8 per cent last year.

During June 33,391 tons seed produced 11,002,771 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 329.5 lbs. per ton, or 16.5 per cent, compared to 15.7 per cent last year.

During July 14,549 tons seed produced 9.25,783 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 368.9 lbs. per ton, or 31.8 per cent, compared to 14.8 per cent last year.

Total—3,241,464 tons seed produced 1,005,025,212 lbs. crude oil, equivalent to 15.5 per cent last year.

REFINED OIL

Pounds produced.

	1922-23.	1921-22.
On hand beginning of season	163,851,360	228,263,633
	9,184,778	31,102,108
September	40,504,348 124,329,014	44,915,255 123,496,900
October		141 790,000
November	145,651,358	141,528,820
December	127,553,039	120,445,068
January	144,382,486	93,554,158
February	106,981,891	97,483,993 92,278,076
March	80,428,206	92,278,076
April	56,568,947	45,964,232
May	38,410,635	24,347,891
lune	25,059,957	16,976,074
July	11,484,509	7,805,942
	071 000 500	
Total1	,074,390,528	1,068,162,050
	-Dolivared	Consumers-
	1922-23.	1921-22.
August	67,256,966	103,557,935
September	93,308,783	113,382,508
October	119,476,666	93,460,811
October	109,376,002	69,422,883
December	75,984,484	51,576,486
	00 155 170	70 019 100
January	93,155,170	76,813,169
February	77,551,060	83,320,106
March	66,831,937	81,673,434
April	60,493,234 51,548,717	43,745,854
May	31,348,717	71,908,697
June	56,257,138	60,380,268
July	65,152,558	55,068,539
MY 4 - 1	000 000 717	004 040 000
Total	936,392,715	904,310,690
Total		
Total	Increase	or Decrease
Total	Increase Stock	or Decrease on Hand ——
	Increase —— Stock	or Decrease on Hand ————————————————————————————————————
On hand beginning of season	Increase —— Stock 1922-23. 163,851,360	or Decrease on Hand — 1921-22. 228,263,633
On hand beginning of season	Increase —— Stock (1922-23, 163,851,360 —58,072,188	or Decrease on Hand ————————————————————————————————————
On hand beginning of season August	Increase ————————————————————————————————————	or Decrease on Hand————————————————————————————————————
On hand beginning of season August	Increase 	or Decrease on Hand — 1921-22. 228,263,633 —72,455,827 —68,467,253 +30,036,089
On hand beginning of season August September October November	Increase - Stock (1922-23, 163,851,360, 58,072,188, 52,804,435, 4,852,348, 436,275,356	or Decrease on Hand————————————————————————————————————
On hand beginning of season August September October November December	Increase - Stock (1922-23, 163,851,360, 58,072,188, 52,804,435,48,46,275,356,555,568,555	or Decrease on Hand ————————————————————————————————————
On hand beginning of season tagust	Increase	or Decrease on Hand————————————————————————————————————
On hand beginning of season August September October November December January February	Increase	or Decrease in Hand
On hand beginning of season August September October November December January February	Increase - Stock (1922-23, 163,851,360 - 58,072,188 - 52,804,435 + 4,852,348 + 36,275,356 + 51,568,555 + 51,227,316 + 29,430,831 + 13,596,269	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22. 228,263,633 -72,455,827 -68,467,253 +30,036,089 +72,105,937 +68,868,582 +16,740,989 +14,163,887 +10,604,642
On hand beginning of season August September October November December January February March April	Increase ————————————————————————————————————	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22. 228,263,633 -72,455,827 -68,467,253 +30,036,089 +72,105,937 +68,868,582 +16,740,989 +14,163,887 +10,604,642 +2,218,378
On hand beginning of season tagust	Increase	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22. 228,263,633 -72,455,827 -88,467,253 +30,036,089 +72,105,937 +68,868,582 +16,740,989 +14,163,887 +10,604,642 +2,218,378 -47,560,806
On hand beginning of season August September October November December January February March April May June	Increase — Stock of S	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22. 228,263,633 -72,455,827 -68,467,253 +30,036,089 +72,105,937 +68,868,582 +16,740,989 +14,163,887 +10,604,42 +2,218,378 -47,560,806 -43,404,194
On hand beginning of season August September October November December January February March April May June	Increase — Stock of S	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22. 228,263,633 -72,455,827 -88,467,253 +30,036,089 +72,105,937 +68,868,582 +16,740,989 +14,163,887 +10,604,642 +2,218,378 -47,560,806
On hand beginning of season August September October November December January February March April May June	Increase - 1922-23, 163,881,360 - 58,072,188 - 52,804,435 - 4,852,348 - 51,227,316 - 420,430,831 - 13,596,260 - 3,924,287 - 13,138,082 - 31,197,181 - 53,668,049	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22. 228,263,633 -72,455,827 -68,467,253 +30,036,089 +72,105,937 +68,868,582 +16,740,989 +14,163,887 +10,604,42 +2,218,378 -47,560,806 -43,404,194
On hand beginning of season August September October November December January February March April May June	Increase - Stock 1 - Stock 2 -	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22. 228,263,633 -72,455,827 -68,467,253 +30,036,089 +72,105,937 +68,686,552 +16,740,989 +14,163,887 +10,604,642 +2,218,378 -47,506,806 -43,404,144 -47,262,697
On hand beginning of season August September October November December January February March April May June July	Increase - Stock 1 - Stock 2 -	or Decrease on Hand 1921-23. 228,263,633 -72,455,827 -68,467,253 -80,467,253 +10,060,699 +17,105,937 +10,604,642 +2,218,37 -47,500,806 -43,404,404 -47,262,697 ind of Month 1921-22.
On hand beginning of season august	Increase Stock v 1922-23. 163.851,300 558.072,188 52.804.435 + 4.852.364 + 51.227,356 + 51.58,555 + 51.227,316 + 20.430.831 + 13.596.269 - 3.924.287 - 13,138.082 - 31,197,181 - 53,668.049 On Hand F 1922-23.	or Decrease on Hand 1921-23. 1921-23. 228, 263, 633 -72, 455, 827 -68, 467, 253 +30, 936, 699 +72, 105, 937 +10, 694, 642 +16, 740, 989 +14, 163, 887 +10, 694, 642 +2, 218, 738 -47, 560, 896 -43, 404, 414 -47, 262, 697 find of Month 1921-22. 155, 807, 806 -87, 340, 653
On hand beginning of season August September October November December January February March April May June July August	Increase - Stock 1 - Stock 2 -	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22 228,263,633 -72,455,827 -68,467,253 +70,036,689 +72,106,937 +10,694,642 +14,163,887 +10,604,642 +12,218,378 -47,560,806 -43,404,194 -47,222,697 -43,404,194 -47,22,697 -43,404,194 -47,226,697 -48,406,786 -48,404,194 -47,406,666 -48,404,194 -47,406,666 -48,404,194 -47,406,666 -48,404,194 -47,406,667 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736
On hand beginning of season August	Increase Stock v 1922-23, 163, 831, 360 58, 072, 188 52, 804, 435 52, 804, 435 51, 508, 555 51, 1227, 318 123, 596, 269 3, 924, 287 13, 138, 082 31, 197, 181 53, 668, 049 On Hand F 1922-23, 105, 779, 172 52, 974, 737	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22 228,263,633 -72,455,827 -68,467,253 +70,036,689 +72,106,937 +10,694,642 +14,163,887 +10,604,642 +12,218,378 -47,560,806 -43,404,194 -47,222,697 -43,404,194 -47,22,697 -43,404,194 -47,226,697 -48,406,786 -48,404,194 -47,406,666 -48,404,194 -47,406,666 -48,404,194 -47,406,666 -48,404,194 -47,406,667 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736
On hand beginning of season August September October November December January February March April May June July August September	Increase Stock v 1922-23. 163.851,300 558.072,188 52.804.435 + 4.852.356 51.578,556 51.227,316 +29.430.831 13.396.269 3.924.287 13.138,082 3.1197,181 53.668,049 On Hand F 1922-23. 105,779,172 52.974,737 57,827,085	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22 228,263,633 -72,455,827 -68,467,253 +70,036,689 +72,106,937 +10,694,642 +14,163,887 +10,604,642 +12,218,378 -47,560,806 -43,404,194 -47,222,697 -43,404,194 -47,22,697 -43,404,194 -47,226,697 -48,406,786 -48,404,194 -47,406,666 -48,404,194 -47,406,666 -48,404,194 -47,406,666 -48,404,194 -47,406,667 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736 -48,406,736
On hand beginning of season August	Increase — Stock to 1922-23. 163, 831, 369 558, 072, 188 552, 904, 435 552, 904, 435 51, 368, 556 51, 368, 556 51, 368, 556 51, 227, 316 51, 3562, 369 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049 51, 368, 049, 149, 144, 145, 368, 049 145, 368, 04	or Decrease on Hand 1921-23, 228, 263, 633, 772, 455, 827 -68, 467, 253, 450, 036, 689 +72, 105, 937 +10, 694, 642, 416, 740, 989 +14, 163, 857 +10, 604, 642, 43, 494, 194 +17, 262, 997 -47, 262, 99
On hand beginning of season August September October November December January February March April May June July August September Joctober November December January	Increase 1922-23 193,851,380 58,961,851,380 58,962,853 48,962,363 48,962,363 48,962,363 48,962,363 49,963	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22 228, 263, 633 -72, 465, 627 -68, 465, 627 -68, 466, 627 -74, 65, 627 -74, 65, 627 -74, 65, 627 -74, 65, 627 -74, 65, 627 -74, 65, 627 -74, 65, 627 -74, 65, 627 -74, 65, 627 -74, 65, 627 -75, 66, 627 -75, 66, 627 -75, 66, 627 -75, 66, 627 -75, 642 -75, 64
On hand beginning of season August	Increase — Stock to Stock to 1922-23. 163, 831, 369 558, 972, 188 552, 904, 435 543, 513, 513, 514, 514, 515, 516, 516, 516, 517, 518, 518, 518, 518, 518, 518, 518, 518	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22. 228, 263, 633 -72, 455, 827 -68, 467, 253 +70, 106, 989 +72, 106, 989 +72, 106, 989 +72, 106, 989 +72, 106, 989 +74, 106, 989 +
On hand beginning of season tagust	Increase — Stock v — Stock	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22. 228, 263, 633 -72, 465, 643 -72, 465, 643 -73, 465, 643 -74, 645, 643 -74, 645, 643 -74, 644 -74, 644 -74, 644 -75, 64
On hand beginning of season August	Increase — Stock v — Stock	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22. 228, 263, 633 -72, 455, 827 -68, 467, 253 +70, 303, 689 +72, 105, 937 +70
On hand beginning of season tagust	Increase — Stock to 1922-23, 163, 831, 309 658, 072, 185, 485, 485, 485, 485, 485, 485, 485, 4	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22 228, 263, 333 -72, 455, 827 -86, 467, 558 -71, 165, 827 -86, 467, 558 -71, 166, 937 -72, 166, 937 -74, 166, 937 -74, 166, 937 -74, 167, 937 -74, 167, 937 -74, 167, 937 -74, 167, 937 -74, 167 -74 -74, 167 -74 -74 -74 -74 -74 -74 -74 -74 -74 -7
On hand beginning of season August	Increase — Stock v — Stock	or Decrease on Hand 1921-22. 228, 263, 633 -72, 455, 827 -68, 467, 253 +70, 303, 689 +72, 105, 937 +70

AVERAGE REFINING LOSS.

During August 10,206,070 bs. crude oil yielded 9,184,778 bs. refined oil—10.00 per cent loss, compared to 10.34 per cent loss last year.

During September 44,908,162 bs. crude oil yielded 40,504,348 bs. refined oil—9,51 per cent loss, compared to 9,14 per cent loss last year.

During October 134,305,157 bs. crude oil yielded 124,329,014 bs. refined oil—5,15 per cent loss, compared to 7.63 per cent loss last year.

During November 155,318,898 bs. crude oil yielded 124,529,058 bs. refined oil—6,22 per cent loss, compared to 6,96 per cent loss last year.

During December 137,296,354 bs. crude oil yielded 127,553,039 bs. refined oil—6,12 per cent loss, compared to 8,34 per cent loss last year.

During January 155,177,908 bs. crude oil yielded 144,382,496 bs. refined oil—6,96 per cent loss, compared to 5,75 per cent loss last year.

During February 115,568,991 bs. crude oil yielded 106,981,891 bs. refined oil—7,50 per cent loss, compared to 8,46 per cent loss last year.

During March 87,430,592 bs. crude oil yielded 80,428,206 bs. refined oil—8,01 per cent loss, compared to 8,52 per cent loss last year.

During April 61,001,701 lbs. crude oil yielded 56,

568,947 lbs. refined oil—7.27 per cent loss, compared to 7.65 per cent loss last year.

During May 42,968,706 lbs. crude oil yielded 38,410,-635 lbs. refined oil—10.60 per cent loss, compared to 9.14 per cent loss last year.

During June 27,602,993 lbs. crude oil yielded 25,655,957 lbs. refined oil—9.21 per cent loss, compared to 12.07 per cent loss last year.

During July 12,505,198 lbs. crude oil yielded 11,484,-506 lbs. refined oil—8.16 per cent loss, compared to 11.34 per cent loss last year.

During July 12,505,198 lbs. crude oil yielded 11,484,-506 lbs. refined oil—7.10 per cent loss, compared to 11.34 per cent loss last year.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL.

	Export pounds
August	1922-23. *1921-22. 1,679,265 4,688,123
September	1,679,265 4,688,123 3,531,357 6,358,315 3,252,926 8,450,879 9,166,261 3,033,884 5,764,885 5,054,022 3,590,000 4,918,693
November	9,166,261 3,033,884 5,764,885 5,054,022
	3,529,909 4,915,632
February	3,529,909 4,915,632 2,491,179 3,546,072 2,145,460 4,080,058
April	2,154,480 1,817,196
May June	2,154,480 1,817,196 1,805,450 2,288,298 1,520,414 2,062,217 available 1,316,844
JulyNot	available 1,316,844
TotalNot	available 47,606,535
	Domestic pounds
August	1922-23. 1921-22. 15,577,701 98,809,812 99,777,426 107,029,198 6,223,740 85,009,932 00,209,741 66,388,999 (0,219,509 46,522,464 99,625,261 71,897,537 75,059,881 79,747,4024
September 8 October 11	9,777,426 107,029,193
November 10	6,223,740 85,009,932 0,209,741 66,388,999
December 7 January 8	70,219,599 46,522,464 19,625,261 71,897,537 15,059,881 79,774,034 14,686,477 77,509,976
February 7 March 6	
April 5	4,686,477 77,593,376 8,338,754 41,928,658
May 4 June 5	19,743,267 69,620,404 64,736,724 58,318,051 available 53,751,695
JulyNot	available 53,751,695
TotalNot	available 856,704,155
-	Total pounds
August 6	1922-23, 1921-22, 17,256,966 103,557,935
September 9 October 11	37,256,966 103,557,935 03,308,783 113,382,508 19,476,666 93,460,211
November 10	1922-23. 1921-22. 17,256,966 103,557,935 13,308,783 113,382,508 19,476,666 93,460,811 19,376,002 69,422,883 15,984,484 51,576,486 19,3155,764,486
December 7 January 9	3,155,170 76,813,169
February	13,155,170 76,813,109 17,551,060 83,320,108 16,831,937 81,673,434 10,493,234 43,745,854 17,548,717 11,908,997
April	30,493,234 43,745,854
May	50,493,234 43,745,854 57,548,717 71,908,697 56,257,138 60,380,268 55,152,558 55,068,539
July	35,152,558 55,068,539
Total 93	86,392,715 904,310,690
REFINED OIL-Summary in b	parrels of 400 pounds.
	Produced- 1922-23. 1921-22.
Old erop stock	409,628 570,659 22,962 77,755 101,261 112,288 310,823 308,742
September	22,962 77,755 101,261 112,288
November	310,823 308,742 364,128 353,822
January	364,128 353,822 318,883 301,113 360,956 233,886
February	201,400 243,110
March April	141.423 114.911
May June	96 026 60 870
May June July	62,650 42,440
June	62,650 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,405
June July Total	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,405 ————————————————————————————————————
June July Total August September	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,405 ————————————————————————————————————
June July Total August September October	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,405 ————————————————————————————————————
June July Total August September October November	. 62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 .2,685,976 2,670,405 ————————————————————————————————————
June July Total August September October November December January	. 62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 .2,685,976 2,670,405 ————————————————————————————————————
June July Total August September October November December January February March	. 62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 .2,685,976 2,670,405
June July Total August September October November December January February March April May	. 62,650 42,440 . 28,711 19,514 . 2,685,976 2,670,405 . Consumed— 1922-23, 1921-22, 168,142 258,895 233,272 283,456 298,692 233,672 273,440 173,557 189,961 128,941 232,888 192,033 193,578 208,391 167,080 204,183 151,233 109,365 128,872 179,772
June July Total August September October November December January February March April May June	. 62,650 42,440 . 28,711 19,514 . 2,685,976 2,670,405 . Consumed— 1922-23, 1921-22, 168,142 258,895 233,272 283,456 298,692 233,672 273,440 173,557 189,961 128,941 232,888 192,033 193,578 208,391 167,080 204,183 151,233 109,365 128,872 179,772
June July Total August September October November January February March April May June July	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,465 —Consumed 1922-23. 1921-22 168,142 258,865 233,272 283,456 233,272 283,456 243,460 173,567 189,961 128,941 167,960 204,183 167,960 204,183 151,233 109,386 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,961 162,881 137,671
June July Total August September October November January February March April May June July	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 .2,685,976 2,670,405 .20,885,976 2,670,405 1922-23,1091-22,168,142 258,895 233,272 283,456 298,692 233,452 273,440 173,557 189,961 122,941 232,888 192,083 167,960 294,183 151,223 106,365 122,872 119,772 140,643 150,961 162,881 137,671 .2,340,982 2,260,777
June July Total August September October November December January February March May June July Total August	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,465 Consumed 1922-23. 1921-22. 168,142 258,865 233,272 283,456 233,272 283,456 233,672 283,456 243,640 173,567 189,961 128,941 167,960 204,183 151,233 100,365 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,961 162,881 137,671 2,340,982 2,260,777 On hand 1922-23, 1921-22.
June July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July Total August September	. 62, 650 42, 440 28, 711 19, 514 . 2, 685, 976 2, 670, 405 . Consumed . 1922-23, 1921-22, 168, 142 258, 895 233, 272 283, 456 298, 692 233, 672 273, 440 173, 557 189, 961 128, 941 232, 888 192, 063 193, 678 208, 901 167, 080 204, 183 151, 233 169, 365 128, 872 179, 772 140, 643 150, 951 162, 881 137, 671 . 2, 340, 982 2, 260, 777 . On hand . 1922-23, 1921-22, 264, 448 389, 519 132, 437 218, 351
June July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July Total August September October November November	. 62, 650 42, 440 28, 711 19, 514 . 2, 685, 976 2, 670, 405 . Consumed . 1922-23, 1921-22, 168, 142 258, 895 233, 272 283, 456 298, 692 233, 672 273, 440 173, 557 189, 961 128, 941 232, 888 192, 633 167, 080 204, 183 151, 233 109, 365 128, 872 179, 772 140, 643 150, 951 128, 872 179, 772 140, 643 150, 951 128, 872 179, 772 140, 643 150, 951 128, 872 179, 772 140, 643 150, 951 128, 484 389, 519 132, 240, 982 2, 260, 777 . On hand 1922-23, 264, 448 389, 519 132, 437 218, 551 144, 568 298, 441 235, 688 472, 768
June July Total August September October November December January February March April May June June July Total August September October November December December December December December December December December	. 62, 650 42, 440 28, 711 19, 514 . 2, 685, 976 2, 670, 405 . Consumed . 1922-23, 1921-22, 168, 142 258, 895 233, 272 283, 456 298, 692 233, 672 273, 440 173, 557 189, 961 128, 941 232, 888 192, 633 167, 080 204, 183 151, 233 109, 365 128, 872 179, 772 140, 643 150, 951 128, 872 179, 772 140, 643 150, 951 128, 872 179, 772 140, 643 150, 951 128, 872 179, 772 140, 643 150, 951 128, 484 389, 519 132, 240, 982 2, 260, 777 . On hand 1922-23, 264, 448 389, 519 132, 437 218, 551 144, 568 298, 441 235, 688 472, 768
June July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July Total August September October November December January February	
June July Total August September October November December January February March April August September July Total August September October November December July Total August September October November December January Ja	
June July Total August September October November December January February March April August September July Total August September October November December July Total August September October November December January Ja	
June July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July Total August September October November December July Total August September October November December January February March March May March May	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,405 Consumed 1922.23 1921.22 168,142 258,895 233,272 283,456 298,692 233,672 128,340 173,557 189,961 128,941 232,888 192,063 193,578 208,901 167,080 204,183 151,233 109,365 128,572 179,772 140,643 150,961 128,572 179,772 140,643 150,961 128,572 173,777 140,643 150,961 128,572 173,777 140,643 150,961 128,572 173,772 144,648 298,441 1922.23, 1921.22 264,448 399,519 132,437 218,351 144,668 298,441 235,256 473,706 364,178 645,578 492,246 687,731 566,823 723,140 599,813 749,652 590,003 755,198 597,157 636,226 479,164 527,785
June July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July Total August September October November December July Total August August September October November December January February March April May June July June July June July	
June July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July Total August September October November December July Total August August September October November December January February March April May June July June July June July	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,405 ————————————————————————————————————
June July Total August September October November December January February March April August September July Total August September October November December July Total August September October November December January Ja	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,405 ————————————————————————————————————
June July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July Total August September October November December July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July June July Refined oil on hand Seed on hand will produce. Crude oil on hand will produce.	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,405 Consumed 1922.23, 1921.22, 168,142 258,895 233,272 283,456 298,692 233,457 189,961 128,941 232,888 192,033 167,080 204,183 151,233 169,365 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,951 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,951 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,951 128,872 179,772 246,448 389,519 162,881 137,671 2,340,982 2,260,777 —On hand 1922-23, 1921.22, 264,448 389,519 132,437 218,351 144,568 293,441 235,256 473,768 364,178 645,578 565,823 723,140 569,813 749,632 590,003 755,198 597,157 636,266 479,164 527,785 590,003 755,198 597,157 636,266 479,164 527,785 590,003 755,198 597,157 636,266 479,164 527,785 594,994 400,628 1922-23, Bbls. 8,212 8,987 11,457 15,710
June July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July Total August September October November December July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July June July Refined oil on hand Seed on hand will produce. Crude oil on hand will produce.	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,405 Consumed 1922.23, 1921.22, 168,142 258,895 233,272 283,456 298,692 233,457 189,961 128,941 232,888 192,033 167,080 204,183 151,233 169,365 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,951 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,951 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,951 128,872 179,772 246,448 389,519 162,881 137,671 2,340,982 2,260,777 —On hand 1922-23, 1921.22, 264,448 389,519 132,437 218,351 144,568 293,441 235,256 473,768 364,178 645,578 565,823 723,140 569,813 749,632 590,003 755,198 597,157 636,266 479,164 527,785 590,003 755,198 597,157 636,266 479,164 527,785 590,003 755,198 597,157 636,266 479,164 527,785 594,994 400,628 1922-23, Bbls. 8,212 8,987 11,457 15,710
June July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July Total August September October November December July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July Refined oil on hand. Seed on hand will produce. Carryover August 1, 1923. Monthly average consumption 1 season (refined oil).	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,405 Consumed 1922.23, 1921.22, 168,142 258,895 233,272 283,456 298,692 233,457 189,961 128,941 232,888 192,033 167,080 204,183 151,233 169,365 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,951 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,951 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,951 128,872 179,772 246,448 389,519 162,881 137,671 2,340,982 2,260,777 —On hand 1922-23, 1921.22, 264,448 389,519 132,437 218,351 144,568 293,441 235,256 473,768 364,178 645,578 565,823 723,140 569,813 749,632 590,003 755,198 597,157 636,266 479,164 527,785 590,003 755,198 597,157 636,266 479,164 527,785 590,003 755,198 597,157 636,266 479,164 527,785 594,994 400,628 1922-23, Bbls. 8,212 8,987 11,457 15,710
June July Total August September October November December Juny Total August Mary February March August September October November December January February March June July August September October November December January February March April May June July Refined oil on hand Seed on hand will produce. Crude oil on hand will produce. Carryover August 1, 1923. Monthly average consumption is season (refined oil) †Actual.	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,405 Consumed 1922.23, 1921.22, 168,142 258,895 233,272 283,456 298,692 233,457 189,961 128,941 232,888 192,033 167,080 204,183 151,233 169,365 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,951 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,951 128,872 179,772 140,643 150,951 128,872 179,772 246,448 389,519 162,881 137,671 2,340,982 2,260,777 —On hand 1922-23, 1921.22, 264,448 389,519 132,437 218,351 144,568 293,441 235,256 473,768 364,178 645,578 565,823 723,140 569,813 749,632 590,003 755,198 597,157 636,266 479,164 527,785 590,003 755,198 597,157 636,266 479,164 527,785 590,003 755,198 597,157 636,266 479,164 527,785 594,994 400,628 1922-23, Bbls. 8,212 8,987 11,457 15,710
June July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July Total August September October November December July Total August September October November December January February March April May June July Refined oil on hand July Refined oil on hand will produce Carryover August 1, 1922. Monthly average consumption i season (refined oil) †Actual.	62,650 42,440 28,711 19,514 2,685,976 2,670,465 Consumed 1922-23. 1921-22 168,142 258,865 233,272 283,456 233,272 283,456 233,272 283,456 189,961 173,567 189,961 173,567 189,961 173,567 189,961 173,567 189,961 173,567 189,961 173,567 189,961 173,567 189,961 173,567 189,961 173,567 189,961 173,567 162,872 179,772 140,634 150,961 162,881 137,671 2,340,982 2,260,777 On hand 1922-23, 1921-22 189,877 492,246 687,731 144,568 293,441 235,256 473,706 481,256,257 23,140 599,813 749,652 565,157 636,226 479,164 527,786 344,994 409,628 8,212 8,967 344,994 409,628 8,212 8,967 114,457 15,710 364,663 434,325 or †195,082 †188,398
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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Moderately Active-Undertone Continues Strong-Seed, Crude Firmly Held-Cash Demand Good-Lard Strong Cotton Weather Better.

A rather inactive trade, with the daily turnovers of moderate proportions, featured cotton oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange the past week. Prices, after easing off somewhat under liquidation and selling due to the breaking of the drought in Texas and Oklahoma, rallied to about the best prices of the upward movement, under renewed commission house buying, limited offerings, and owing to the technical strength in the cash situa-

Refiners' brokers were moderate sellers of the distant positions, but there was no undue pressure on the market. With futures in New York fully a cent a pound below a hedging basis with crude, there was little or no disposition to press the market on the breaks. The disposition was to even up and await the monthly Chicago lard stock statement and the Government cotton crop report.

Seed and Crude Tightly Held.

The news within the market itself was of a very strong character, with raw materials such as seed and crude tightly held, with packers buying crude on and off, and reported short of supplies. There was a steady inquiry for bleachable oil from compound manufacturers, which was not easily satisfied, owing to the light available stocks, both in the south and the east, bids of ten cents in Texas for bleachable loose failing to result in sales.

Sentiment in cotton oil is more or less friendly to the market. There are some, however, who feel that the new crops are high enough, under present conditions. The long interest is satisfied with the situation as it exists, and continues confident in its position, and the belief that it will be several weeks yet before an accu-mulation of new crop oil will be witnessed, sufficient to have a depressing effect upon values.

The October short interest remains rather large, and in the main undisturbed, but this may be partially due to the limited offerings, and the difficulty that might ited offerings, and the difficulty that might be experienced in trying to cover at this time. As far as October oil is concerned, it remains unprofitable, with immediate and prompt crude nine cents bid, to buy crude oil and attempt deliveries in the New York market, as on nine-cent crude, the oil would cost at least 11@11½ delivered in the New York ring, whereas October at the high point of this move was selling at 10.40c. The same is true of the September position, to some extent, and with stocks probably at the lowest levels that they will be for some months to come, new oil having not as yet moved in any important volume, the short interest does not appear to be in a very satisfactory position. position.

Cash Business Now Quieter.

Cash business has been quieter than recently, but at the same time a fairly good volume of trade is going on, and with the unusual strength in lard, unquestionably compound will be in better demand from consumers, for a time at least. The lard market has been steadily advancing. This has gone. With a continuance of heavy domestic absorption and fairly good foreign trade which, with the let-up in the heavy hog run, is expected to result in a very liberal decrease in the Chicago lard stocks for the last half of August. Incidentally, it might be well to note that the dentally, it might be well to note that the top hog prices moved up to a new high for the season, at 9.50c, and other oils and greases have begun to feel the influence of

the advance in the major fats.

The western cotton belt received a thorough wetting down, effectively breaking the drought that has existed there for some time, but steady and persistent rains have been reported from the eastern cotton states. They have led to quite a little apprehension, in that the rains will un-

ASPEGREN & CO., INC.



Produce Exchange Building NEW YORK CITY DISTRIBUTORS



AGENTS IN PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES





SELLING AGENTS FOR

The Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corp., Portsmouth, Va. The Gulf & Valley Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La. The International Vegetable Oil Co., Savannah, Ga.

-22, ,123, ,315, ,879, ,884, ,022, ,632, ,072, ,058, ,196, ,298, ,217, ,844

23.

-22. 9,812 9,932 9,932 3,999 2,464 7,537 4,034 3,376 3,658 9,404 3,051 1,695

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0,405 21-22. 8,895 3,456 3,652 3,557 8,941 2,038 8,301 4,183 9,365 9,772 0,951 7,671

21-22. 9,519 8,351 3,441 3,706 5,878 7,731 3,140 9,652 5,198 6,296 7,785 9,628 21-22. 3bls. 9,628 8,987 5,710 4,325 8,398

Decolorizing and Deodorizing Problems ARE READILY SOLVED SUPER FILTCHAR BY THE USE OF

This "bleaching" carbon is so powerful that only very small, or even fractional percentages are necessary to give efficient results. We welcome any opportunity to demonstrate to you its many advantages and our Technical Department is at your service to advise or co-operate. WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., Sole Manufacturers

doubtedly tend to delay the maturing of the crop, and leave it more susceptible to an early frost.

Arkansas interests in New York the past week claimed that the army worm had done considerable damage to cotton in that state, and that the state would do well to raise 700,000 to 800,000 bales compared with upwards of a million bales last year. Germany has at last begun to weaken on the policy of passive resistance in the Ruhr, which was considered a very important factor in the grease markets, as it is generally admitted—officially and unofficially—that Germany is in dire need of fats and other foodstuffs.

In the cotton oil trade, the disposition continues to be to anticipate a cotton crop of 10½ to 11 million bales, at the present time, with the weather the next thirty days the determining factor as to the actual outturn. Generally it is felt that a cotton crop of this size will not produce a burdensome supply of oil, as with full employment throughout the U. S., there is little or no possibility of any reduction in home consumption. Any improvement in the export trade, which for the past few years has been down to the minimum, would only tend to increase consumption, and again prevent the possibilities of a normal carryover at the end of this season.

The one thing that the market does lack, is a broad speculative trade, and this has been the chief feature in keeping prices from responding to conditions, as most of the aggressive operators see it.

most of the aggressive operators see it.

Southeast and valley crude was nine cents bid for immediate, with nothing offering, while Texas, prompt and immediate, was 9@9%c, with sales at Houston, Texas, a favorable rate point, at 9%c.

THE EDWARD FLASH CO. 29 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

BROKERS EXCLUSIVELY

VEGETABLE OILS
In Barrels or Tanks

Hardened Edible Cocoanut Oil

COTTON OIL FUTURES
On the New York Produce Exchange

Texas September crude was 8½c bid, while first half October was 8½c bid.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

Thursday, August 23, 1923.

			-	Don		CVI.	-1
			Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
'Spot						1050	a 1095
Aug.							a 1095
Sept.			. 100	1043	1043	1041	a 1044
Oct.			. 1900	1008	1003	1007	a. 1008
Nov.			. 800	944	938	935	a 941
Dec.			2800	930	926	929	a 930
Jan.			. 800	931	930	929	a 932
Feb.			100	941	941	935	a 940
Mar.			. 1800	950	946	946	a 947
To	tal	sale	s, inc	luding	swi	tches	. 8,500
Prim	o Cr	ohn	SE	0 0 0	14		

Friday, August 24, 1923.

			Sec.				
		Sales.	Ran High.	Low.	Bid.	si:	sked.
Spot							
Aug		300	1085	1085	1060	a	1094
Sept		1500	1065	1055	1067	a	1071
			1032				
Nov		700	955	950	955	a	965
Dec		800	945	938	946	a	950
Jan		2100	947	935	946	a	950
					950	a	965
						a	970
Total	l sales	incl	uding	swi	tches.	1	5.800
Prime	crude S	S. E.	900-	950.	,		

Saturday, August 25, 1923.

		Ran High.			si	ng-
S	ales.	High.	Low.	Bid	A	sked.
Spot				1080	a	
Aug				1080	a	1095
Sept	200	1078	1077	1076	a	1080
Oct	1700	1040	1038	1039	a	1040
Nov	1000	968	968	965	a	968
Dec				950	a	955
Jan		955				
Feb				955	a	965
Mar						
Total sales,						
Prime Crude S						-,

Monday, August 27, 1923.

		-				
		-Ran	ge-	-Clo	sil	ng-
5	Sales.	Ran High.	Low.	Bid.	A	sked.
Spot				1945	a	1075
Aug	300	1045	1045	1050	a	1060
Sept	500	1060	1054	1063	a	1056
Oct	2100	1035	1027	1026	a	1028
Nov	1000	963	956	958	a	960
Dec	2400	950	940	945	a	950
Jan	1500	951	940	945	a	950
Feb				948	a	960
Mar	1600	972	964	968	a	969
Total sales.	incl	uding	swit	ches.	1	0,400
Prime Crude S	E	900				

Tuesday, August 28, 1923.

lucs	uay, mi					
		-Ran	ge-	-Clo	si	ng-
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	A	sked.
Spot				1060	a	
Aug				1060	a	
Sept	200	1054	1053	1053	a	1056
Oct	700	1033	1030	1029	a	1031
Nov	400	963	960	959	a	962
Dec	3200	950	944	946	a	948
Jan	500	949	949	948	a	949
Feb				950	a	960
Mar	900	967	966	965	a	970
Total sale	s, inch	uding	swi	tches		6.900
Prime Crude	S. E.	900 E	Bid.			

Wednesday, August 29, 1923.

	,,					nė-
*	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	A	sked.
Spot				1065	a	
Sept	. 900	1065	1047	1065	a	1070
Oct	. 1600	1040	1024	1039	a	1041
Nov	. 2300	970	962	968	a	970
Dec	. 1700	955	945	951	a	952
Jan	. 1100	955	945	952	a	953
Feb				955	a	961
Mar	. 3300	973	964	969	a	970
Apr				970	a	980
Total sale	s, inch	iding	swit	ches,	1	1,300
Prime Crude						

Thursday August 20 1022

Thursday,	August 30,	1923.
	Low	
Spot		10.90@11.25
April		9.90@ 9.98
Sept10.95	10.85	10.92@11.00
Oct 10.68	10.53	10.66@10.68
Nov 9.90	9.78	9.87@ 9.90
Dec 9.69	9.56	9.68@ 9.66
Jan 9.74	9.58	9.72@ 9.74
Feb 9.80	9.70	9.79@ 9.81
March 9.83	9.73	9.83@ 9.85

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market was firm with some betterment in demand, and prices up ½c per lb., compared with a week ago. The strength in cotton oil made for lighter offerings, and few sales were reported, as consumers were not inclined to climb for supplies. Copra was reported 4¾c coast and 4¾c bid New York, or ½c better, while it was claimed that on the coast 7¾c was asked for delivery the last quarter of the year. Crude oil was quoted at 8c coast and 8½c New York. At New York Ceylon type in barrels was quoted at 9c; Cochin type, barrels, 9¾@10c, and edible, barrels, 10½@10¾c. SOYA BEAN OIL.—There was little or no evidence of demand, but while trade remained flat, the undertone was firmer, the strength elsewhere in the oil

SOYA BEAN OIL.—There was little or no evidence of demand, but while trade remained flat, the undertone was firmer, due to the strength elsewhere in the oil list. On the coast crude oil was quoted at 8½c tanks, duty paid, f. o. b. Some holders were asking 9c, sellers' tanks, duty paid New York. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 10@10½c; blown at 14@14½c; tanks, New York, \$8¾@9c; tenks.

14@14¼c; tanks, New York, 8¾@9c; tanks, coast, 8½@8¾c.
PEANUT OIL.—A better demand was claimed, but no important sales disclosed. Supplies of this oil are limited and firmly held. At New York crude was nominal; tanks, f. o. b. mills, nominal; refined, barrels, 13½@13¾c.
PALM OIL.—Soap interests were credited with beying taken quite a little of this

PALM OIL.—Soap interests were credited with having taken quite a little of this oil of late, and with the advance in tallow, palm oil has strengthened and is %c higher than a week ago. At New York

The Procter & Gamble Co. Refiners of all Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow Venus, Prime Summer White Jersey Butter Oil Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries

[Vorydale, O. Port Ivory, N. Y. Kansas City, Kan. Macon, Ga. Dallas, Texas

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil White Clover Cooking Oil Marigold Cooking Oil Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

> General Offices: CINCINNATI, OHIO Cable Address: "Procter"

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Lagos, spot, was quoted at 7½c, shipment 7½07%c; Niger, spot, 6½06%c; shipment, 6½06%c.

PALM KERNEL OIL.—Interest in the market remained small, but the undertone was steady, with imported quoted at 8½0814c.

@8½c.
CORN OIL.—A better tone developed in this market also, helped somewhat by the strong cotton oil market. Offerings were moderate. Sales f. o. b. Chicago were reported as high as 8½c compared with around 7½c a week ago. At New York crude in barrels was 9¾ @10c; tanks, Chicago, 8½c; refined was quoted at 12c, and in cases, \$13.38.
COTTONSEED OIL.—Demand is good, and the market strong with supplies limited.

and the market strong with supplies limited; p. s. y. spot, barrels, New York, 10% @11c; bleachable, Texas, 10c bid; bleachable, New York, 10½c; southeast and valley, crude, 9c bid; Texas, 9@9%c.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Aug. 30, 1923.-Prime crude cottonseed oil is firm at 91/4c immediate. 9c for the first half of September, 81/2c for the last half of September. Offerings are light and demand urgent. Refined cottonseed oil is scarce and tending higher. Supply is insufficient for nearby demand. Seven per cent meal is quoted at \$43.00; 8 per cent, \$46.00; loose hulls, \$14.00, sacked, \$17.00 at New Orleans for prompt shipment.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 30.-New crop crude very scarce; few mills operating; 9@ 94c bid for prompt delivery. Light trading in cake and meal; bid \$38 for first half of September, \$36.50 for October, November and December; very little offered; mills holding. Linters, bid 5½@5%c for seventy-five pound cut; no trading. Loose hulls, \$9.00@11.00, f.o.b. Texas, common points; none offered.

JULY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports just compiled of the output of oleomargarine for the month of July, 1923, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 543,503 pounds colored and 11,072,700 pounds uncolored, a total of 12,616,203 pounds. This is 1,400,-000 pounds less than the total production for the preceding month, reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and 2,300,000 pounds less than the same month a year ago. Official figures of oleomargarine production in the United States for the last 13 months are as follows:

													Pounds.
July, 1922													.14,973,830
August			 								۰	٠	.11,754,200
September			 										.16,113,234
October	٠		 						٠				.16,180,332
													.19,805,966
													.19,964,866
													.20,632,934
													.19,722,206
													.19,722,437
													.18,033,415
													.18,454,498
													.14,109,326
													.12,616,203

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)
New York, August 28.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows:

Seventy-six per cent caustic soda, \$3.70 @3.80 per 100 lbs; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4\\@4\%c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2@21/4 c lb.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY

65 Broadway, New York

Cable Address "AMCOTOIL"

Union Pure Salad Oil Union Choice Butter Oil I. X. L. Cooking Oil

Refined Cocoanut Oil
Refined Peanut Oil
Refined Corn Oil
Cottonseed Cake
Cottonseed Meal
Cotton Linters

Wilcox Lard

FAIRBANK'S, Shortenings—Boar's Head and Cottolene FAIRBANK'S Soaps and GOLD DUST Washing Powder



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"Original Holland" Margarine Machinery

Sold in America only by the

A. H. BARBER-GOODHUE CO.

Grasso's Famous Table Worker

316 W. Austin Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

Clarified palm oil in casks of 2,000 lbs., 7½c; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.10@ 1.15 gal.; olive oil foots, 8¾@9c lb.; East India Cochin cocoanut oil, 13c lb. duty paid; Cochin grade cocoanut oil, domestic, 10% @11c lb.; Ceylon grade cocoanut oil,

9%@10c lb.
Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 11¾@12½c lb.; soya bean oil, 10@10½c lb.; linseed oil, 93@96c gal.; crude corn oil, in barrels, 9%@10¼c lb.; peanut oil, in barrels, New York, deodorized, 13½c lb.; peanut oil, in tanks, f. o. b. mills, 11c lb.; extra tallow, 7c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 13c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 11@11¼c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 17¼c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 6@6¼c lb.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

There were no exports of cottonseed oil from New York from August 1 to August 29, 1923, according to unofficial reports.

OILAR IN AMERICAN EQUIPMENT.

John P. Harris of Kansas City, chemical engineer, has disposed of his interests in the American Equipment Co. to Rozier D. the American Equipment Co. to Rozier D. Oilar, the well known chemical engineer, who has lately returned from a year's engineering work in South America along similar lines. Mr. Harris has become a member of the staff of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

American Meat Fackers.

Mr. Oilar was previously chemical engineer and assistant sales manager for The Brecht Company of St. Louis. Prior to that he was for many years on the technical staff of the American Cotton Oil Co. and at one time chief chemist for the New York Produce Fyshenge.

and at one time chief chemist for the New York Produce Exchange.
With the change of managing interests in the American Equipment Co. the main offices will be located in Indianapolis, Ind. The organization has been further strengthened by the addition of Floyd L. Weakley, an experienced packinghouse refrigeration and appraisal engineer, who will represent the company in Kansas City.

Gorman-Brown Engineering Corporation

Specializing in the erection and equipment of

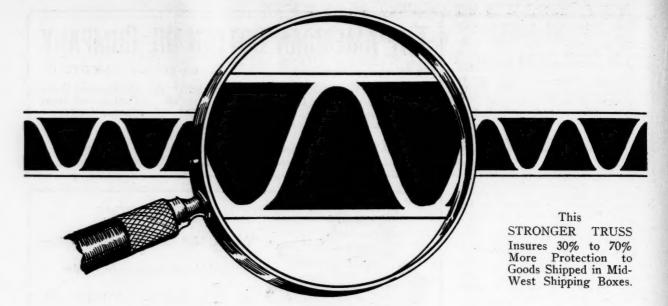
Packing Houses Vegetable Oil Refineries Preserved Food Plants

> **Executive Office** Suite 901, Barrett Building, 40 Rector Street

> > **New York City**

Cable Address: 'Ernorbrown," New York **Bowling Green 0584**

Exclusive Engineers, Architects and Builders of the Chain of Packing Houses and diversified staple Food Manufacturing Plants being established by the Confederated Home Abattoirs Corporation



The fallacy of the low priced "just as good" corrugated fibre board Shipping Box

The argument sometimes advanced by the buyer of corrugated fibre board shipping boxes that "the boxes I am using now are satisfactory and I am paying less than for your box" is a perfectly good alibi—until there is a systematic check-up on performance.

The showdown will generally indicate that the slight difference in cost of the higher quality box will cover enough advantages to make the low priced box the most expensive in the end. Approximately 70% of the cost of a corrugated fibre box is for raw

THREE DISTINCTIVE MID-WEST FEATURES

1-Waterproof Container:

For every occasion requiring complete protection against moisture or wet conditions.

2-Triple Tape Corners:

A strong reinforcement which prevents tapes from splitting and peeling.

3-Offset Score:

Insures a positive tight closing contact of end flaps.

material. Naturally a low priced box cannot show the best materials. A further check-up will often show an absence of the HIGH TEST LINERS railroad specifications call for.

The Mid-West shipping box is built up to a service rather than down to a price. Its high, strong, resilient truss construction and high test liners have reduced the shipping costs of hundreds of big shippers to a simple dependable formula—30% to 70% more protection. Please feel free to consult us about your shipping problems at any time. No obligation.

Write for our "Perfect Package" Data Sheet. Has saved thousands of dollars to big shippers. Free upon request.

MID-WEST BOX COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES

18th FLOOR CONWAY BLDG. CHICAGO, ILL.

Corrugated Fibre Board Products Solid Fibre Board



FACTORIES

ANDERSON, INDIANA KOKOMO, INDIANA CHICAGO CLEVELAND, OHIO

FAIRMONT, W. VA.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products advanced very sharply during the past few days, with hogs in de-mand at higher prices and with rather persistent Continental lard demand. Packers sistent Continental lard demand. Packers were removing hedges and commission houses were good buyers, while Liverpool was strong and the hog run generally was moderate. Cash lard at Chicago was very firm. Loose September price was better, leading to expectations of light September deliveries deliveries.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil continued to advance un-Cottonseed oil continued to advance under limited pressure on scattered general buying with lard and cotton. Crude cottonseed oil was tight. Texas September shipment was quoted at 9½c for first half of September, 9½c asked, with the South inclined to hold for 10c. The Government cotton report shows a bullish condition of 54.1% with a crop of 10,788,000 bales. Outstations on cottonseed oil at Friday

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: September, \$11.10@11.15; October, \$10.82@10.90; November, \$9.95@10.10; December. \$9.80@9.81; January, \$9.81@9.85; March, \$9.91@9.93.

Tallow Prices.

Extra. 74c.

Oleo and Stearine Prices.
Oleo stearine, 11½c; extra oleo oil, 12¼c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, August 31, 1923.-Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$12.80@ 12.90; Middle West, \$12.60@12.70; city steam, \$12.50; refined, continent, \$13.75; South American, \$14.00; Brazil kegs, \$15.00; compound, \$12.50.

Liverpool Provision Markets. Liverpool, August 31, 1923.—(By Cable.) Quotations today: Shoulders, square, —Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 74s; shoulders, picnics, 51s; hams, long cut, 98s; hams, American cut, 95s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 94s; bacon, short backs, 78s; bacon, Wiltshire, 112s; bellies, clear, 81s; Australian tallow, 39s to 40s 6d; spot lard, 67s 5d.

Hull Oil Market.

Hull, England, August 31, 1923.—(By Cable), Perford extrapressed 11, 29s 9d; crystellard, August 31, 1923.—

ble.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 39s 9d; crude cottonseed oil, 35s 6d.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cabled reports of Argentine exports of beef of the week up to August 31, 1923, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 51,145 quarters; to the Continent, 15,121 quarters; to other ports, none.

Exports for the previous week were: To England, 92,702 quarters; to the Continent, 2,108 quarters; to other ports,

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES.

Summary of top prices for livestock at leading Canadian centers for the week ending August 23, 1923, with comparisons:

STEE	RS.		
	Week	Same	Week
	ended	week.	ended
	Aug. 23.	1922.	Aug. 16.
Toronto		87.50	\$8.00
Montreal (W.)		6.00	6.50
Montreal (E.)		6,00	6.50
Winnipeg		6.00	6.50
Calgary		5.00	5,25
Edmonton		4.75	5.00
CALV	ES.		
Toronto	\$12.00	\$12.50	\$12.00
Montreal (W.)	8.00	9.25	6.00
Montreal (E.)	. 8.00	9.25	8.00
Winnipeg	7.00	7.00	8,00
Calgary	5.90	4.25	6,00
Edmonton	. 5.50	4.00	5.00
HOG			
Toronto	\$11.90	\$13.75	\$11.60
Montreal (W.)	11.75	13.25	11,25
Montreal (E.)	. 11.75	13,25	11.25
Winnipeg	. 11.27	12.25	11.27
Calgary		11.50	10.89
Edmonton	. 11.30	10.50	10.75
LAM			
Toronto	811.25	\$12.50	\$12.60
Montreal (W.)	11.00	10.00	11.75
Montreal (E.)	11.00	10.00	11.75
Winnipeg	. 12.00	11.00	11.00
Calgary		10.25	12.00
Edmonton	10.00	9.00	10.00

MEAT SUPPLIES AT NEW YORK.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under federal inspection for New York City, N. Y., are officially reported for the week ending August 25, 1923, with comparisons, as follows:

		Previous	Cor. week,
	Aug.25.	week.	1922.
Steers, carcasses	8,074	8.2921/2	7.838
Cows, carcasses	709	744	240
Bulls, carcasses	217	368	121
Veal, carcasses	9,700	11,185	7.424
Hogs and pigs	1.288	2,159	
Lambs, carcasses		16,8611/	
Mutton, carcasses		2,611	5,109
Beef cuts, lbs		153,511	89,299
Pork cuts, lbs			995,061
Local slaughters. Federal inspe		0.10,011	000,002
Cattle	9,699	9.371	10.367
Calves	13,305	12.146	12,971
Hogs		44,616	32,615
Sheep		42,424	45,770
	, 200	,	,0

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal in-spection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending August 25, 1923, with comparisons:

Week	Cor.
ending Previous	
Western dressed meats: Aug.25, week.	1922.
Steers, carcasses 2,551 2,647	2,436
Cows, carcasses 514 444	307
Bulls, carcasses 310 247	35
Veal, carcasses 1,456 1,906	790
Lambs, carcasses 4,421 5,049	3,916
Mutton, carcasses 852 326	1,207
Pork, pounds	217,099
Local slaughters:	
Cattle 2,165 2,202	2,318
Calves 1,800 1,946	
Hogs	14,739
Sheep 8,110 7,112	8,077

MEAT SUPPLIES AT BOSTON.

Receipts of western dressed meats and slaughter under federal and city inspection at Boston, Mass., are officially reported as follows for the week ending August, 25, 1923, with comparisons:

	ek, 22. 042 029 82 925 660
Mutton, carcasses 287 241 Pork, lbs285,334 159,887 194,	430
Local slaughters: 1,589 1,915 1, Cattle 1,786 1,982 2, Calves 1,786 1,982 2, Hogs 17,333 20,342 16,	674 238 030 361

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Guif orts for the week ending Aug. 25, 1923, with com-PORK, BBLS.

	Week		From Nov. 1, 1922 to Aug.
	25, 1923.	26, 1922.	25, 1923.
United Kingdom		115	
Continent			390
So. and Cent. Amer.			
West Indies			16,759
B. N. A. Colonies			870
Other countries	******	******	290
Total		850	45,386
BACON		AMS, LBS.	
United Kingdom	8,862,950	6,719,000	463,962,054
Continent	3,239,000	2,562,500	189,013,950
So. and Cent. Amer.		******	312,700
West Indies			4,083,000
B. N. A. Colonies.		******	62,300
Other countries		22,500	707,400
Total	19 111 950	9,304,000	658,141,404
10ta1	LARD, L		000,111,101
United Kingdom		6,675,848	229,443,718
Continent		7,596,515	476,689,701
So. and Cent. Amer.		25,000	2,489,763
			8,257,000
West Indies			
B. N. A. Colonies		F 000	61,000
Other countries		5,600	241,448
		14,302,963	717,182,540
RECAPITULATION	OF THE	WEEK'S	EXPORTS.
	Pork	. Bacon and	
From-	bbls		
New York			11,447,146
Boston		898 000	245,000
Philadelphia			56,000
Baltimore			75,000
			15,000
New Orleans			
Montreal		6,731,000	3,436,000
Total, week	1,558		
Previous week	1.461	19,736,000	15,177,077
Two weeks ago			8,738,064
Cor. week, 1922	850		
Comparative summ	ary of ag	gregate expo	
from Nov. 1, 1922,	to Aug. 25	, 1923:	*******
	922-1923.	1921-1922.	Increase.
Pork	9,011,200	5,656,000	3,421,000
Bacon and hams 65	8,141,404	428,553,917	229,587,487
Lard	7,182,540	498,002,616	219,179,924

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

	UGUST	25, 1923.	
Chicago	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep. 2,000
Kansas City	1,000 1,500	4,000 1,500	
Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City	400	5,500	1,000 150
St. Joseph	1,200 500	3,500 2,000	700
St. Paul	2,300	5,400 500	500
Stor Party St. Paul Oklahoma City Fort Worth Milwaukee Denver Louisville Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo	2,000	400 200	
Milwaukee		100	100
Denver Louisville	500 100	1,000	$^{1,200}_{500}$
Wichita	400	500	
Pittsburgh	200 100	4,000 2,000	300 1,100
Cincinnati	100	1,500 1,500	500 500
Buffalo	300	2,500	400
Toronto	800	800 300	400
MONDAY, AU			200
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago Kansas City	30,000 50,000	62,000 12,000	25,000 10,000
Omaha St. Louis	16.000	7.500	26,000 2,500
St. Joseph	20,000 4,000	13,000 4,000	2,000
Sioux City	65,000	4,000 4,500	500 2,000
Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Oklaboma City Fort Worth Milwaukee	12,000 1,800	800	
Milwaukee	100	1,000	500 100
Milwaukee Denver Louisville	3 600	300 1,200	4,100
	1,600 1,700	2,500 1,500 6,000	500 300
Irdianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati	1,000	6,000 7,000	300 3,500
Cincinnati	2,000 3,000	7,000 6,200	2,000 5,400
Buffalo Cleveland	2,500 1,000 700	10,000 5,000	5,400 3,000
Nashville Toronto	700 3,500	2,000 1,500	1,300
TUESDAY, A		28, 1923.	1,300
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago Kansas City	9,000	26,000	20,000
Omaha	8,000	10,000 11,500	9,000 11,000
St. Joseph	8,000 11,000 5,000	15,000 5,900	3,000 1,000
Sioux City	1,500 3,500	9,000 7,500	500 1,500
Oklahoma City	3,000	500 500	1,000
Milwaukee	4,000 700	2,000	500 500
Denver	1,200	2,300	1,000
Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Oklahoma City Fort Worth Milwaukee Denver Louisville Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Euffalo	1,200	1,500 800	1,000
Indianapolis	1,000	10,000	500 500
Cincinnati	300	1,000 2,900	2,000
Cleveland Nashville	100	2,000 2,000	1,000 200
Nashville	200 500	1,000 1,500	200 400
WEDNESDAY,			200
	Cattle. 11,000	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago Kansas City	13.000	28,000 11,000	Sheep. 28,000 8,000
Omaha	7,000 7,000	15,000	
St. Joseph	3,500	15,000 8,500	2,000 1,500
St. Paul	2,000 4,500	15,000 7,500 2,000	OUU
Oklahoma City	1,500		
FOIL WORLD	E 000	2,000	2,000
Milwaukee	5,000 700	1,000	500
Denver	5,000 700 1,400 300	1,000	500
St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Oklahoma City Fort Worth Milwaukee Denver Louisville Wichita	5,000 700 1,400 300 1,100	1,000 300 2,000 1,600	500 6,200 1,000
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh	1,100 1,300 100	1,000 300 2,000 1,600	500 6,200 1,000
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati	1,100 1,300 100 500	1,000 300 2,000 1,600 12,000 2,600 3,500	500 6,200 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland	1,100 1,300 100 500 200 400	1,000 300 2,000 1,600 12,000 2,600 3,500	500 6,200 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000 600
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo	1,100 1,300 100 500 200 400 100	1,000 300 2,000 1,600 12,000 2,600 3,500	500 6,200 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000 600
Wichita Indianapolis Pitsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto	1,100 1,300 100 500 200 400 100 400	1,000 300 2,000 1,600 12,000 2,600 3,500 5,000 3,500 1,700	500 6,200 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000 600 600 400 700
Wichita Indianapolis Pitsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto	1,100 1,300 100 500 200 400 100 400	1,000 300 2,000 1,600 12,000 2,600 3,500 5,000 3,500 1,700 800 30, 1923.	500 6,200 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000 600 600 400 700
Wichita Indianapolis Pitsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto	1,100 1,300 100 500 200 400 100 400	1,000 300 2,000 1,600 12,000 2,600 3,500 5,000 3,500 1,700 30, 1923. Hogs. 30,000 7,000	500 6,200 1,000 1,000 4,000 600 400 700 8heep.
Wichita Indianapolis Pitsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto	1,100 1,300 100 500 200 400 100 400	1,000 300 2,000 1,600 12,000 2,600 3,500 5,000 3,500 1,700 30, 1923. Hogs. 30,000 7,000	500 6,200 1,000 1,000 4,000 600 400 700 8heep.
Wichita Indianapolis Pitsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto	1,100 1,300 100 500 200 400 100 400	1,000 300 2,000 1,600 2,600 3,500 5,000 3,500 1,700 30, 1923. Hogs. 30,000 7,000 12,000	500 6,200 1,000 1,000 4,000 600 400 700 Sheep. 17,000 7,500 2,500
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto THURSDAY, Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Isouis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul	1,100 1,300 100 500 200 400 100 400 AUGUST Cattle. 12,000 7,000 3,500 2,000 1,000 2,700	1,000 300 2,000 11,000 2,000 2,600 3,500 5,000 1,700 30, 1923. Hogs. 30,000 7,000 12,000 11,000 6,500 7,500 4,800	500 6,200 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000 600 400 700 Sheep. 17,000 7,500 2,500 2,500
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto THURSDAY Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis	1,100 1,300 100 500 200 400 100 400 AUGUST Cattle. 12,000 7,000 3,500 2,000 1,000 2,700	1,000 300 2,000 11,000 2,000 2,600 3,500 5,000 1,700 30, 1923. Hogs. 30,000 7,000 12,000 11,000 6,500 7,500 4,800	500 6,200 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000 600 600 700 8heep. 17,000 7,500 2,500 400 0,000 1,000 600 0,000 1,000 0,00
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto THURSDAY, Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Douis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis Buffalo	1,100 1,300 100 500 200 400 100 400 100 AUGUST Cattle. 12,000 7,000 3,500 4,500 2,000 1,000 2,700 300	1,000 1,000 2,000 1,000 12,000 2,600 3,500 5,000 1,700 30, 1923. Hogs. 30,000 12,0	500 8,200 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000 600 600 400 700 Sheep. 17,000 7,500 2,500 400 1,000
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto THURSDAY Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Douis St. Douis St. Douis St. Douis St. Paul Indianapolis Ruffalo FRIDAY, AU	1,100 1,300 100 500 200 400 100 400 AUGUST Cattle. 12,000 7,000 3,500 2,700 3,500 2,700 300 GUST 3	1,000 1,000 2,000 12,600 12,600 2,600 3,500 5,500 3,500 3,500 1,700 10,000 12,000 11,000 4,500 4,800 2,300 1,1923 4,800 2,300 1,200 1,000	\$\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto THURSDAY Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Douis St. Douis St. Douis St. Douis St. Paul Indianapolis Ruffalo FRIDAY, AU	1,100 1,300 100 500 200 400 100 400 AUGUST Cattle. 12,000 7,000 3,500 2,700 3,500 2,700 300 GUST 3	1,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 1,600 12,000 2,600 3,500 3,500 1,700 30, 1923 Hogs. 30,000 7,000 11,000 11,000 6,500 6,500 4,800 2,300 1,1923 Hogs.	500 6,200 1,000 1,000 1,000 600 600 7,000 2,500 2,500 600 600 600 600 1,000 600 1,000 600 1,000 600 1,000 8beep. 14,000
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto THURSDAY, Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Isouis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis Buffalo FRIDAY, AU Chicago Kansas City Omaha	1,100 1,300 200 400 100 400 400 400 400 AUGUST 12,000 7,000 4,500 2,000 4,500 2,000 3,500 GUST 3 Cattle 5,000 2,000 2,000 GUST 3 Cattle 5,000 2,000	1,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 1,000 2,600 3,500 3,500 1,700 30, 1923. Hogs. 30,000 7,000 11,000 11,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	\$1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000 600 400 700 8heep. 17,000 7,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 1,000 1,000 8heep. 1,000
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto THURSDAY, Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Isouis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis Buffalo FRIDAY, AU Chicago Kansas City Omaha	1,100 1,300 200 400 100 400 400 400 400 AUGUST 12,000 7,000 4,500 2,000 4,500 2,000 3,500 GUST 3 Cattle 5,000 2,000 2,000 GUST 3 Cattle 5,000 2,000	1,000 1,000 2,000 12,000 12,000 2,600 5,500 5,500 1,700 30, 1923. Hogs. 30,400 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 10,000 10,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000	500 6,200 1,000 1,000 4,000 600 600 600 7,000 7,000 7,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 1,000 600 1,00
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto THURSDAY, Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Isouis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis Buffalo FRIDAY, AU Chicago Kansas City Omaha	1,100 1,300 200 400 100 400 400 400 400 AUGUST 12,000 7,000 4,500 2,000 4,500 2,000 3,500 GUST 3 Cattle 5,000 2,000 2,000 GUST 3 Cattle 5,000 2,000	1,000 1,000 2,000 12,000 12,000 2,600 5,500 5,500 1,700 30, 1923. Hogs. 30,400 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 12,000 10,000 10,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000	\$1,000 \$2,500 \$2,500 \$4,000 \$4,000 \$2,500 \$2,500 \$4,000 \$4,000 \$4,000 \$1
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto THURSDAY, Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Isouis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis Buffalo FRIDAY, AU Chicago Kansas City Omaha	1,100 1,300 200 400 100 400 400 400 400 AUGUST 12,000 7,000 4,500 2,000 4,500 2,000 3,500 GUST 3 Cattle 5,000 2,000 2,000 GUST 3 Cattle 5,000 2,000	1,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 3,500 3,500 3,500 1,700 30,1923. Hogs. 30,000 12,000 11,000 4,800 8,000 2,300 11,000	\$1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000 600 600 700 8heep. 17,000 7,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 1,0
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Ciceveland Nashville Toronto THURSDAY, Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Isouis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis Ruffalo FRIDAY, AU Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis Ruffalo FRIDAY, AU Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Oklahoma City St. Paul Oklahoma City Fort Worth	1,100 1,300 200 200 400 100 400 100 400 AUGUST Cattle, 12,000 4,500 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 3,00	1,000 1,000 2,000 1,600 1,600 1,600 2,600 3,500 3,500 3,500 3,000 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,000	500 6,200 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000 600 600 400 7,000 7,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 400 1,000 1,000 14,000 5,000 2,800 2,800 2,800 300 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Ciceviand Nashville Toronto THURSDAY, Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Isouis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis Ruffalo FRIDAY, AU Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis Ruffalo FRIDAY, AU Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Oklahoma City Fort Worth Milwaukee Denver	1,100 1,300 200 200 400 100 400 100 AUGUST Cattle. 12,000 4,500 2,000 2,700 2,700 300 0 UGUST 3 Cattle. 5,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 2,00	1,000 1,000 2,000 1,600 1,600 2,600 3,500 3,500 3,500 1,700 30, 1923 Hogs. 30,000 7,000 11,000 11,000 4,000 4,000 1,000	\$1,000 1,000 4,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 700 Sheep
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto THURSDAY, Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis Buffalo FRIDAY, AI Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis Buffalo FRIDAY, AI Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis St. Joseph Sloux City Omaha St. Joseph Sloux City Omaha St. Joseph Sloux City Omaha Omaha St. Joseph Sloux City Omaha Cit	1,100 1,300 200 200 400 100 400 100 400 12,000 12,000 4,500 4,500 4,500 2,000 1,000 300 GUST 3 Cattle,5,000 2,000 3,000	1,000 1,000 2,000 1,600 1,600 2,600 3,500 3,500 3,500 1,700 30, 1923 Hogs. 30,000 7,000 11,000 11,000 4,000 4,000 1,000	\$1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 000
Wichita Indianapolis Pittsburgh Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland Nashville Toronto THURSDAY, Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Douis St. Joseph Sloux City St. Paul Indianapolis Buffalo Chicago Kansas City Omaha FRIDAY, AU Chicago Kansas City Omaha FRIDAY, AU Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Paul Indianapolis St. Paul Omaha St. Paul Oklahoma City Fort Worth Milwaukee Denver Indianapolis	1,100 1,300 200 200 400 100 400 100 400 12,000 12,000 4,500 4,500 4,500 2,000 1,000 300 GUST 3 Cattle,5,000 2,000 3,000	1,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 3,500 3,500 3,500 1,700 30,1923. Hogs. 30,000 12,000 11,000 4,800 8,000 2,300 1,900 1,000 11	\$1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 4,000 400 700 \$1,000 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 1,000 1,000 1,000 5,000 14,000 5,000 10,00

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

The following are the receipts for week ending Saturday, August 25, 1923:

carried manage				
Jersey City New York Central Union	1,329	Calves. 9,348 2,357 928	Hogs. 10,535 19,383 298	Sheep. 42,033 315 8,800
Total for week		12,633 10,524	31,216 22,605 26,477	51,148 42,335 26,704

A New Organization of Experienced Men

On and after September 1st, 1923, Mr. E. R. Whiting and Mr. L. H. McMurray will be associated and known as

Whiting & McMurray

buying hogs for packers on order exclusively.

Our many years' experience and ability to fill orders as you would want them filled is at your service.

This partnership was made possible by the dissolution of McMurray & Johnston on August 31st, 1923

Whiting & McMurray

Live Stock Purchasing Agents

UNION STOCK YARDS

Indianapolis

Indiana

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Econor

Chicago, Ill., August 30.

CATTLE—The price spread between long-fed and grassy offerings continued to widen, this feature being noticeable in practically all killing classes. Long-fed weight steers and yearlings closed steady, Long-fed 1,374 to 1,600-lb. arrivals making \$13.10, highest of the year. Below \$11.00 down-turns of 25c to 35c were apparent on native short-feds and grassers, similar declines being noted on in-between grades of native fat she-stock, the kinds that are meeting stern competition from Western cows and heifers.

Yearlings were proportionately scarce. Best long yearlings made \$12.50, light kinds \$12.25, and prime yearling heifers \$11.15. The run of northwestern grassers \$11.15. The run of northwestern grassers showed enlargement, met demand from both killers and feeder buyers, and closed weak to 25c, mostly 10c to 15c off. Killers paid upward to \$9.25 for weighty western grassers, bulk turning at \$7.00@8.25. Bulls lost 25c and vealers tobogganed \$1.50@2.00.

HOGS-Urgent demand from shippers for better grades of hogs proved a bullish factor in the trade and types suitable for this call advanced sharply. In extreme instances the gains scored amounted to more than 75c although the rank and file made only a 30@65c upturn.

Positive seconding values for the better

Rapidly ascending values for the better grades provided an elevator for the others grades provided an elevator for the others and these gathered the minimum lift. Buyers scrambled for light and light light offerings, while medium weight butchers failed to attract as much competition. Under buying pressure early in the week the crest was pushed to \$9.50 and the trade predicted \$10.00 hogs in the near future. But receipts continued to increase over a week ago and held up well above the num-ber of arrivals for the same period a year ago, which proved a deterrent to further upturns

SHEEP—Seasonally increased receipts both locally and in the aggregate elsewhere, with sympathetic reductions in prices of practically all killing classes featured sheep and lamb trade for the week. Declines figured around 50c on all grades of lambs suitable for slaughter and aged stock in some instances showed greater price recessions.

Western lambs carried a larger feeding end than has been the rule recently but end than has been the rule recently but this still left too many for local killers, as shipping demand was a very minor factor until late in the week. Choice western fat lambs topped at \$14.00 for the week and bulk made from \$13.00@13.75. Best native lambs ranged up to \$13.50, while most of them turned at \$12.75@13.25.

KANSAS CITY.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Kansas City, Mo., August 30.
CATTLE—Continued liquidation of cattle holdings in the Southwest resulted in the largest supply of cattle for the week since the latter part of September, 1918. Notwithstanding the extremely heavy supplies the market held up remarkably well. Good to prime native fed steers and yearlings were scarce and are higher for the week with the better kinds selling up to \$12.70, Wintered grass steers and fed Westerns

were numerous as was the case with straight grass-fat kinds. Unevenness featured the trade on these and prices are weak to sharply lower with most of the decline reflected on the in-between grades. Better grades of she-stock were scarce and held steady while other kinds were uneven at weak to lower prices.

Bulls and calves closed dull and lower. The movement of stocker and feeder cattle this week was the largest in several sea

HOGS-Receipts were slightly larger but

include an exceptionally large supply of stock pigs. Prices closed 50@60c higher than a week ago and today's top of \$9.00 was the highest since last October. Shipping demand was unusually broad for de-

sirable offerings of practically all weights. SHEEP—Killers and feeder buyers had access to an increased supply of sheep and lambs with feeder buyers outbidding killers for range lambs unless the latter were in choice flash condition. Choice Western lambs made \$13.35 early in the week but the closing top at \$13.00 was paid for both fat lots and feeders. Lambs to killers are 25@40c lower while sheep have suffered a 50c@\$1.00 decline.

ST. LOUIS.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., August 30. -Two records were established this week, one when beef steers reached \$12.50, the high mark since November 15, \$12.50, the high mark since November 15, 1922, the other on Monday when the combined receipts of cattle and calves, at 21,469, exceeded by eight head the previous record established September 23, 1918. Compared with week ago good and choice beef steers sold 25c lower, common and medium grades and beef cows 50@75c lower, good to choice light yearlings 25c lower, others 50@75c lower. Canners, cutters, bologna bulls and stock steers 25c lower. light yearlight yearl

lower, light vealers \$1.00@2.00 lower.
HOGS—Advances in live pork prices
have been almost continuous since last
Thursday and the result is an advance of 50c on light hogs and 50@75c on medium weight and heavy butchers. Pigs and packers also mounted sharply, the former 75c and the latter around \$1.00 as compared with last Thursday. Tuesday's top of \$9.65 was the highest since last October.

Top today was \$9.60. SHEEP—A 50@75c slump in fat lambs accompanied declines of \$2.00@3.00 in wholesale dressed prices at Eastern dressed trade markets. Packers who paid up to \$13.00 one week ago bought the best lambs available today at \$12,00 and some under that figure. Quality, however, was below a week ago which offset part of the decline indicated. Sheep continued scarce and sold strong.

OMAHA.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Omaha, Neb., August 30.
CATTLE—Good and choice corn-fed cattle are having their innings and these continued to accumulate advances; new high price figures being established. Increased marketings from the range states creased marketings from the range states and half-fat or medium grades of fed offer-ings were neglected and barely held their own. The irregularity noted above has resulted in a wider price spread between

resulted in a wider price spread between medium and choice grades.

In a general way the good and choice fed steers are fully 15@25c higher while inbetween grades and grassers are about steady. Extreme top for the week, \$12.55, was paid for steers averaging 1,094 lbs. with best yearlings at \$12.25, while bulk of steers from range states found and the test. of steers from range states found outlet to feeder buyers at considerably higher figures than packers appeared willing to pay. A few lots of grass steers were noted from \$5.25@8.00. Moderate supplies of killing she-stock proved a tonic to demand and the newbox local strength \$2.50 km. and the market closed strong to 25c higher for the week. Bulls and vealers show little price change.

HOGS-Price tendencies in hogs have been upward with Wednesday the high point with top reaching \$9.00 for the first time since October, 1922. Today's trade ruled steady to 15c lower or 50@60c higher than a week ago.

SHEEP-Moderate receipts featured this reek and only minor changes developed week and only minor changes developed in the lamb trade. Today's bulk of Western lambs at \$13.00@13.10, most natives at \$12.25@12.50, and fed clipped lambs at \$12.25, being steady to 15c lower than a week ago. Sheep broke 25@50c on Monday but partial recovery developed later in the week and the net decline did not exceed 25c. Handy weight and light ewes are selling from \$7.60 down.

(Markets Continued on page 52.)

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS.

Following are livestock prices at five leading Western markets on Thursday, August 30, as reported to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by leased wire of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Hogs:	CHICAGO.	KANSAS CITY.	OMAHA.	E. ST. LOUIS.	ST. PAUL.
тор	8 9.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.90	\$ 9.60	\$ 9.00
BULK OF SALES	7.50@ 9.30	8.45@ 8.95	7.35@ 8.85	9.10@ 9.50	7.75@ 8.50
Hvy. wt. (250-350 lbs.), medch	8.00@ 9.10	8.45@ 8.85	8,00@ 8,75	8.25@ 9.15	7.75@ 8.50
Med. wt. (200-250 lbs.), medch	8.60@ 9.40	8.65@ 9.00	8.25@ 8.90	8.90@ 9.50	8.00@ 8.75
Lt. wt. (160-200 lbs.), comch	7.80@ 9.40	8.35@ 9.00	8.00@ 8.90	8.75@ 9.60	8.50@ 9.00
Lt. lt. (130-160 lbs.), comch	7.60@ 9.35	8.20@ 8.90	@	8.25@ 9.60	8.25@ 9.00
Packing hogs, smooth	7.15@ 7.75	6.75@ 7.35	7.40@ 7.75	7.35@ 7.60	7.00@ 7.50
Packing hogs, rough	6.90@ 7.15	6.00@ 6.75	7.00@ 7.40	7.00@ 7.35	6.50@ 7.00
Sight. pigs (130 lbs. down), medch.	7.00@ 9.00	@	@	7:25@ 9,25	6.50@ 8.50
Fdr. and stkr. pigs (70-130 lbs.),					
com-ch.	8.49-257 lbs.	6.50@ 7.60	5.50@ 6.50	5.75@ 8.00	5,00@ 8.00
Av. cost and wt. Wed. (pigs exclud.)	5.49-201 108.	8.54-219 lbs.	7.94-268 lbs.	9.22-210 lbs.	@
Slaughter Cattle and Calves:			1.7		
STEERS (1,100 LBS. UP):	10 000 10 00	** ***	44 04 040 00		
Choice and prime	12.00@13.20	11.15@12.75	11.25@12.60	11.75@12.75	11.00@12.25
Good		9.75@11.15	9,50@11.25	10.50@11.75	9.00@11.00
Medium Common		8.00@ 9.75 6.50@ 8.00	8.00@ 9.50 6.25@ 8.00	7.75@10.50	7.50@ 9.00
STEERS (1,100 LBS, DOWN);	0.000 0.20	0.000 3.00	0.2000 8.00	6.00@ 7.75	5.50@ 7.50
Choice and prime	11 05/019 75	10.85@12.60	11.00@12.50	11.50@12.50	11 00/210 0#
Good		9.35@10.85	9.25@11.00	10.25@11.50	11.00@12.25 9.00@11.00
Medium		7.75@ 9.35	7.75@ 9.25	7.50@10.25	7.00@ 9.00
Common		5.50@ 7.75	5.25@ 7.75	5.00@ 7.50	4.75@ 7.00
Canner and cutter	3.25@ 5.59	3.00@ 5.25	3.00@ 5.25	2.75@ 4.75	2.50@ 4.50
LT. YRLG. STEERS AND HEIFERS:	orande oran	2160 62 6100	0100 19 0100	21100 2110	2.00 8 2.00
Good-prime (800 lbs. down)	9.10@12.00	8.85@11.13	8,50@11.10	10.00@11.25	8.25@11.00
HEIFERS:					
Good-ch. (850 lbs. up)	7.75@11.15	6.85@ 8.85	7.00@ 9.73	8.00@ 9.00	6.50@ 9.75
Com,-med. (all wts.)	4.50@ 7.75	4.15@ 6.85	4.50@ 7.00	3.73@ 7.75	4.00@ 6.50
COW8:					
Good and choice	5.50@ 9.25	5.40@ 7.75	5.50@ 8,50	5.25@ 7.50	4.50@ 7.75
Common and medium		3.25@ 5.40	3.50@ 5.50	3.50@ 5.00	3.00@ 4.50
Canner and cutter	2.65@ 3.40	2.00@ 3.25	2.00@ 3.50	2.00@ 3.25	2.00@ 3.00
BULLS:	4.85@ 7.25	4.25@ 6.25	4.75@ 7.50	5.00@ 6.73	4 100 110
Good-ch. (beef yrlgs. excluded) Canmed. (canner and bologna)		2.75@ 4.25	3.00@ 4.75	2.75@ 4.75	4.50@ 5.50 2.50@ 4.50
CALVES:	3.40 (8 2.10	2.10@ 1.40	3.0008 4.10	2.100 4.10	2.000 4.00
Medch. (190 lbs. down)	7.75@11.50	6.50@ 9.75	7.00@ 9.50	7.25@11.00	6.50@ 9.50
Cull-com, (190 lbs. down)		3.00@ 6.25	3.50@ 7.00	3.00@ 6.00	4.00@ 6.50
Medch. (190-260 lbs.)		5,50@ 9,50	6.00@ 8.50	6.00@ 8.50	5.00@ 9.00
Medch. (269 lbs, up)	4.75@ 7.00	5,50@ 7.25	4.50@ 8.00	6.00@ 8.00	4.50@ 8.00
Cull-com. (190 lbs. up)	3.00@ 6.00	3.00@ 4.25	3.25@ 6.00	2.50@ 4.75	2.25@ 5.00
Slaughter Sheep and Lambs:					
Lambs, medpr. (84 lbs. down)	11.00@13.65	11.25@13.00	11.50@13.10	10.50@12.75	10.50@12.75
Lambs, cull-com. (all wts.)	8.50@11.00	7.50@11.25	8.00@11.50	7.00@10.50	7.50@10.50
Yearling wethers, medpr	8.50@11.25	7.75@11.00	8.75@10.75	7.50@10.75	8.00@11.00
Wethers, medpr. (2 yrs. old and over)	5.50@ 9.75	5.25@ 8.50	5.75@ 8.75	4.75@ 9.00	5.00@ 8.75
Ewes, common to choice	4.50@ 8.25	4.00@ 7.25	4.00@ 7.75	4.00@ 8.00	3,50@ 7.50
Ewes, canner and cull	1.00@ 4.50	1.00@ 4.00	1.25@ 4.00	1.00@4.00	1.00@ 3.50

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 25, 1923, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHI	CAGO.		
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co	1.451	12,100	18,378
Swift & Co	6,577	16,400	17,090
Morris & Co	6,145	13,100	9.711
Wilson & Co	4.846	7.600	7.811
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co	1.296	6,600	
H. Hammond Co	2.874	8,100	
Jibby, McNeill & Libby	1 163	-,200	

Libby, McNeill & Libby. 1,163
Brennan Packing Co., 6,100 hogs; Miller & Hart,
4,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,300 hogs;
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,400 hogs; Western Packing
& Provision Co., 7,500 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,500
hogs; others, 16,700 hogs.

KANSAS CITY.

Armour & Co 6,229 Cudahy Pkg. Co 5,666	Calves. 3,089 2,012	Hogs. 5,371 3,614	Sheep. 2,660 2,954
Fowler Pkg. Co. 672 Morris & Co. 5,504 Swift & Co. 6,409 Wilson & Co. 5,700	3,255 3,727 1,200	3,240 6,634 3,811	1,601 6,138 2,254
Local butchers 899	202	1,435	102
Total31,079	13,655	24,105	15,709
OMAHA.			
Catt			611
and cal		ogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co 2.96		,006	7,990
Cudahy Pkg. Co 3,858		,796	10.236
Dold Pkg. Co 550	8 3	,264	
Morris & Co 2,009	8 5	.412	4.656
Swift & Co 3,61	7 7	.592	11,579
Glassberg, M 3		,	
Hoffman Bros 12			
Mayerowich & Vail 8			
Omaha Pkg. Co 60			
John Roth & Sons 79			
So. Omaha Pkg. Co 63			
Lincoln Pkg. Co 33	7 .		
Sinclair Pkg. Co 51:	1 .		
Wilson Pkg. Co 13-	4 .		
J. W. Murphy	. 13	.702	
Swartz & Co		.752	
		.301	
Others		,001	*****
Total 14,49	7 57	,825	34,461
ST. LOUIS	š.		
Cattl			
. and cal		ogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co 4,72		,489	4,458
Swift & Co 4,23		.252	4,766
Morris & Co 1,52-	4 3	,346	571
St. Louis Dressed Beef			
Co 1 10	7.		

J.	W.	MURPHY
	O	MAHA

302 39,635 25 6,921

17,089

Morris & Co.
St. Louis Pressed Beef
Co.
Independent Pkg. Co.
East Side Pkg. Co.
American Pkg. Co.
Heil Pkg. Co.
Krey Pkg. Co.
Steloff Pkg. Co.
Butchers

Total 33,513

Buyer of Hogs on Order

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN YOU WILL BE PLEASED

> 6 COMPETENT BUYERS 7 ASSISTANTS

We Handle Hogs Only

References ---- Any Meat Packer

Hammond Pkg. Co 2,4 Morris & Co 2,1 Others 6,3	53 445	4,567 4,395 15,050	2,953 765 5,177
Total	98 2,804	33,506	15,147
SIOUX	CITY.		
Catt		Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co 1,7	78 119	12,325	316
Armour & Co 1,9	50 71	12,196	250
	50 11	687	
Sacks Bros. Pkg. Co	68 41		
Smith Bros. Pkg. Co	34 15		
Local butchers	62 48		
	71	19.997	

OKLAHOMA CITY.

305 45.205

Total 4,913

Total	6,058	2,704	8,238	63
INDIA	NAPO	LIS.		
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Eastern buyers	2,615	3,400	17,764	1.666
Kingan & Co	1,600	296	15,693	1,487
Moore & Co			2,313	
Ind. Abat. Co	790	48	856	396
Armour & Co	194	59	4,405	
Hilgemeier & Bro			540	20
Brown Bros	177	27		
Bell Pkg. Co	147		622	15
Schussler Pkg. Co	40	15	293	
Ind. Provision Co		26	366	
Meier Pkg, Co			290	
Riverview Pkg. Co	17	2	274	
Wabritz	31	49		36
Miscellaneous	584	127	272	264

Total 6,195 4,149 11,698 3,884

CIN	CINNA	ri.		
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
E. Kahn's Sons Co	744	142	2,452	220
Kroger Groc. & Bak. Co.	472	133	1.105	
C. A. Freund		57	226	
Gus Juengling	142	149		57
Schroth Pkg. Co			2.628	
H. H. Meyer Pkg. Co			2,646	
J. Hilberg & Son		9		76
W. G. Rehn & Son		80		
Peoples Pkg. House Co.	183	93		
J. Bauer & Son	147	6		
A. Sander Pkg. Co			1,438	
J. Vogel & Son			934	
J. Hoffman Sons Co			413	
Lohrey Pkg. Co			162	
Ideal Pkg. Co			796	
Sam Gall				791
J. Schlacter & Son				139
Erhardt & Son				40
F. Blackburn				31
J. Stegner				111
Total	2,201	669	12,794	1,465

JOHN HARVEY & CO.

Order Buyers

Cattle Exclusively

OMAHA, NEB. SIOUX CITY, Iowa

Referencess Live Stock National Bank, Omeha

Utility Cipher

DENVER REPRESENTATIVES, A. W. Hand & Co.

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of packers' purchases by markets for the week ending Aug. 18, 1923, with comparisons:

Cattle.

	Week ending	Previous
	Aug. 25.	week.
Chicago	30,352	29,736
Kansas City	31.039	26,864
Omaha		15,703
St. Louis	33.513	32,513
St. Joseph	15,298	14,467
Sioux City		5,112
Oklahoma City		4,367
Indianapolis		5,224
Cincinnati		1,820
St. Paul		6,262
Wichita	1,691	1.322
	2,002	1,044
Hogs.		
Chicago	115,700	115,800
Kansas City	24,105	29,826
Omaha	57.825	84,739
St. Louis	58.557	63,582
St. Joseph	33,506	38,271
Sioux City	45,205	59,379
Oklahoma City		7,946
Indianapolis		45,803
Cincinnati		12,973
St. Paul		21,727
Wichita		9.634
Sheep.		0,002
Chicago		44,735
Kansas City	15,709	15,421
Omaha		25,594
St. Louis		11,571
St. Joseph		9,307
Sioux City	566	339
Oklahoma City	63	96
Indianapolis	3,884	2,909
Cincinnait		3,041
St. Pa ₁₁ 1		3,505
Wichita	260	186

E. E. JOHNSTON

Established 35 Year

Hog Buyers Exclusively

Live Stock Exchange

East Buffalo, N. Y.

Order Buyers

Cattle Calves Hogs Lambs

Henry Knight & Son

Bourbon Stock Yards Louisville, Ky.

References: Dun & Bradstreets

Live Stock KENNETT Buyers Only

P. C. KENNETT & SON
Bourbon Stock Yards, Louisville, Ky.
P. C. KENNETT & SON
Union Stock Yards, Nashville, Tean.
P. C. KENNETT & SON
Union Stock Yards, Montgomery, Ala.
KENNETT, COLINA & CO.
Union Stock Yards, Cincinnati, Ohio

KENNETT, SPARKS & CO.
National Stock Yards, E. St. Louis, III.
KENNETT, MURRAY & DARNELL
Union Stock Yards, Indianapolis, Ind.
KENNETT, MURRAY & CO.
Union Stock Yards, Lafayette, Ind.
KENNETT, MURRAY & COLINA
M. C. Stock Yards, Detroit, Mich.

ORDER BUYERS Bob Sundheimer & Co. National Stock Yards, Ill.

Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep Lambs

Local and Long Distance Phones: Bell, East 814 Kinloch, St. Clair 886-R

References: National Stock Yards, National Bank, and our customers 12

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES-Quiet in big packer stock. About 6,000 local small packer August hides, half brands sold at 111/2c for natives and 91/2c for brands. 9,000 May-June-July-August Los Angeles steers sold at 9c and 3,000 similar salting cows 71/c. Another L. A. small killer sold July-August, price reserved. As noted previously, 40,000 Canadians sold dating back to Jan. at 9c for early and 11c for late cows. Local big packer situation is quiet. Killers Local big packer situation is quiet. Milers are declining last bid levels but tanners apparently are shopping elsewhere, Natives, 13½@14c asked; Texas and butts, 11½@12½c; Colorados, 10½c bid, 11½c talked. Branded cows, 9½@10c; heavy cows, 14c paid; lights, 11½c; bulls, 9@

11c.
COUNTRY HIDES—The situation COUNTRY HIDES—The situation is quiet locally and weak in the originating sections. Local lots of stock are held rather high in the absence of anything resembling active interest on buyers' part. Sellers here talk 9½@10c for buffs and a cent stronger at least on lights. Business is being done in the country sections at low levels. One car of mixed hides sold at 7½c delivered for all weights, 5c for bulls and 9c for skins. A car of all weight hides sold at 8c and there are numerous bids in the market at 8c. Dealers are bids in the market at 8c. Dealers are doing the purchasing. Sellers ask 9c as a rule for all weight material. A car of outside buffs sold at 8c f. o. b. Other sales were effected at 8½c delivered for current receipts. Owing to the słowness of country stock to move all summer most all offerings contain long haired and grubby hides. Heavy steers are listless and quoted 8@11c as to lots and sellers. and quoted \$@11c as to lots and sellers. The over 60 lbs, hides are not in request. Heavy cows and buffs are quoted at \$@8\foating conditions are held a cent higher. Extremes are quoted at 10@11c with the inside paid on outside lots. Branded country hides quoted about 7@7\foating c flat basis nominal and country packers at 9@9\foating c paid; bulls, 7\foating @8c nominal and country packers at 9\foating \text{@10\foating c} c for lots and sellers. Glue

bulls, 7½ @8c nominal and country packers at 9½ @10½c for lots and sellers. Glue hides quoted about 6@6½c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES—Twin Cities markets rule quiet. All weight stock is quoted 8½@9c with the outside usually asked. Heavy stock is slow and quoted about 8@8½c, while lights are priced at 10c. Bulls quoted 7@7½c; kipskins at 11@13c; calfskins at 12@13c lately paid and bid; horse, \$3.50@4.00.

CALFSKINS.—A stronger undertone is reported in skins due to the smallness of the available stocks and the fact that most

the available stocks and the fact that most tanners are not overburdened with material. Bids of 10c the last sales level were made and rejected today for city calfskins. Collectors have meager stocks and think 16½c a fair market today. Packers of 16½c a fair market today. Packers of course are sold out for the month and not willing to talk on Septembers. Outside cities are quoted at 13@15c for descriptions inside for resalted material. Deacons \$1.05@1.20; kipskins are steady. Some slight inquiry is reported and stocks are small. Packers last sold at 16½c and cities 15½c; buyers think half a cent less about value. Outside skins, 11@13c nominal. inal.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS. hides are held more firmly here, offerings being made at 17@18c for all weights. Horse hides are in less demand. Renderers stock quoted \$4.00@4.50; common lots, \$3.00@3.75 talked. Packer shearlings are strengthening slowly, being quoted \$1.10@1.15; inside last paid; lambs, \$1.25 @1.50 talked for quality. Dry pelts, 25 @27c; pickled skins are stronger, prime lambs being quoted \$6.25 paid; hogskins 15@30c; strips, 5c asked.

New York.

PACKER HIDES .- Nothing of consequence is transpiring in city slaughter stock as far as can be learned. Sellers are talking high rates because of the recent trade in butts at 12c. Tanners contend that transaction was not representative of the market's true position and they refused to become excited. Natives are quoted at 13½@14c with the inside lately reported bid, but declared not to be available today. Butts 12c paid with buyers talking 11c for the remaining unsold stocks; Colorados are wanted at 10c and held at 11c; cows, 11c paid; bulls, 10c.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—Considerable activity is reported to have taken place in small packer stock, mainly in back dating material, which accounts in a measure for the large number of hides involved. One Canadian killer moved 40,000 hides dating back to January privately, but was thought to have accepted 9c for old light cows and 11c on late kill. Rates on other varieties rather vague except that some heavy cows brought 11c. Two cars of July neavy cows brought 11c. Two cars of July eastern native steers sold at 12c and cows 10c. About 9,000 Pacific Coast packer stock of June-July-August kill sold at 9c for steers and 3,000 cows of similar dating were included at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c flat f.o.b. Some midwestern packer branded cows of late salting sold at 9c. Fully 7,000 May-June native steers sold at 12c and July-August-September take-off was included at 13c. Eastern small packer all weight cows quoted about

10½@11c with outside and higher talked. COUNTRY HIDES.—Mid-western extremes are unchanged with undertone mixed. Bids of 10½c were reported refused for several cars of best stock and in some quarters it is intimated bids at 101/4 @10½c would be considered. Asking rates up to 11c talked on good grub-free lots. Southern lights are quiet with late busi-

Southern lights are quiet with late business cleaning up surplus holdings at 9½@ 10c in light weights.

CALFSKINS.—All skins advanced in the Paris skin auctions notwithstanding the decline in exchange since last month. N. Y. calfskins are quiet and buyers look for easier rates. Three weight skins are available in a small way at \$1.45@1.80@265. able in a small way at \$1.45@1.80@2.65. Kips, \$3.20@4.25. Outside parcels range at

\$1.00@1.35 on lights.
FOREIGN WET SALTED HIDES.—A big movement went over this week in frigorifico steers of standard descriptions at less money. Prices of \$35.50 Argentine gold were obtained which figures out 12%c landed New York basis and figured by some traders as low as 12½c. Fully 32,000 hides of various brands were in-volved. Sweden purchased 2,000 Uruguay saladero steers at 144c and 4,000 similar cows at 11%c. Montevideo steers of standard description are usually held about 14½c. Argentine frigorifico cows sold at 10%c and 4,000 frigorifico type cows sold today at 9 11/16c landed basis.

PUT OFF STOCKYARDS HEARING.

Hearings in the case of the Department of Agriculture versus the Union Stock-yards and Transit Company, Chicago, con-cerning reweighing charges on that market, has been continued from August 27 to September 17, by order of the Secretary of Agriculture, under the Packers' and Stockyards' Act. The reweighing tariff, which previously had been suspended for 30 days, has been suspended for a like period from September 30.

At the same time an order also was issued continuing the hearing on a similar reweighing tariff established by the Union Stockyard Company of Omaha, from August 24 to October 1, 1923. The schedule in question has been suspended for a further period of 30 days.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner the number of livestock slaughtered at the follocenters for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 25, CATTLE

CATI	Laki,		
	Week		Cor.
	ending	Previous	week.
	Aug. 25.	week.	1922.
Chicago	41,837	37,973	32,507
Kansas City	44,734	37,046	35,231
Omaha	15,947	17,732	8,093
East St. Louis	11.835	12,210	10,778
St. Joseph	10,766	8,699	9,292
Sioux City	4,855	5,079	4,238
Cudahy	990	1,002	778
Fort Worth	11,277	(*)	(*)
			2,318
Philadelphia	2,165	2,202	
Indianapolis	1,629	1,998	2,125
Boston	1,589	1,915	1,674
New York and Jersey City	9,699	9,371	10,367
HOO	3S.		
Chicago	99,711	108,023	115,000
Kansas City	24,105	29,826	27,025
Omaha	24,821	56,116	36,161
East St. Louis	29,433	34,571	23,757
St. Joseph	18,649	28,531	24,434
Sioux City	23,574	33,275	21,274
Cudahy	11.817	11,743	13,097
Cedar Rapids	6,500	7,600	7,300
Ottumwa	11,184	13,105	9,240
South St. Paul	25,600	13,100	20,800
Fort Worth	2,292	4,300	3,500
Philadelphia	18,153	18,525	14,739
Indianapolis	16,625	17,684	22,455
Boston	17,333	20,342	16,030
New York and Jersey City.	51,038	44,616	32,615
Oklahoma City	8,200	8,382	3.873
Milwaukee	5,800	10,500	5,066
Cincinnati	11,900	12,800	8,800
SHE		12,000	0,000
	58,782	46,387	50,654
Chicago	15,709	15,421	14,798
Kansas City	23,306	25,598	20,918
Omaha East St. Louis	5,951	6.103	8,134
	9,970	6,953	7,558
St. Joseph	559		2,141
Sioux City		409	318
Cudahy		266	
Philadelphia		7,112	8,077
Indianapolis		830	1,055
Boston		7,684	8,361
New York and Jersey City	46,136	42,424	45,770

*Report missing.

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from J. F. Nicolas.)

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1923.—Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ending Sept. 1, 1923, with comparisons, are as follows:

PACKER HIDES.

@14c 131/2@14c

CITY AND SMALL PACKERS.

6.6	MUNIKI	LILI	PES.		
Week Sept.	ending '1, '23.	Week Aug.	ending 25, '23.	Corre	k, 1922.
Heavy steers10	67 11c	10			@14e
Heavy cows 9	@ 91/20	- 9	@10c	13	@131/se
Buffs 9	@ 9160		@10e	13	@131/2c
Extremes10	@11c	10	@11c	13	@15%c
Bulls 8		8	@ 81/se	10	@11c
Branded 8			@ 81/6	11	@12e
Calfskins13	@14c	13	@14c		@18c
Kip12	@ 13c	12	@13c	16	@17e
Light calf \$1.2			0@1.25		0@1.15
Deacons\$1.0	0@1.10	81.0	0@1.10	\$0.9	0@1.00
Slunks, regular.60	@75c	60	@75c	50	@ 60c
Slunks, hairless.25	@30c	25	@30e	30	@35c
Horsehides \$3.00	064 00	83.0	0@4.00	84.5	0@5.00
Hogskins20	@25c		@25c	15	@20c

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Ruh Co. icehouse at Ingleside, Ill., one of the largest icehouses in the Fox Lake district, burned to the ground recently, resulting in an estimated loss of \$100,000.

An ice plant is to be erected at Martinez, Cal., by the Union Ice Co.

The new addition to the National Ice Co., Santa Rosa, Cal., is now in operation with a daily capacity of 100 tons. Work will soon start on the construction of another addition to the plant to be used as a storeroom with a capacity of 9,000 tons of ice.

Work has started on the 16-acre cold storage plant at the Central Manufacturing District, Los Angeles, Cal. It is estimated the investment will amount to \$2,000,000

The modern ice plant of the McNeill Milling Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will soon be completed.

The ice plant at Auburn, Ind., will be rebuilt soon. The estimated cost of the

new plant, equipped with electrical machinery, is between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

The Hollywood Ice Co. has been incorporated at Hollywood, Fla., by Edw. Reefes, president, and Myron A. Perkins,

secretary-treasurer.

The Oakdale Ice & Light Co., Oakdale, La., A. E. Melchoir, manager, will rebuild their plant, recently burned down.

The Bakerville Roller Mills, Bakerville, N. C., contemplates the establishment of

an ice plant having a daily capacity of

from 3 to 5 tons.

The Crystal Ice & Coal Co., Erwin,
Tenn., will enlarge their plant, doubling its capacity.

its capacity.

The Burlington Fuel & Ice Co., Burlington, N. C., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. Incorporators: W. M. Crabtree, W. H. McClare and others.

The F. M. Stamper Ice & Cold Storage Co., Moberly, Mo., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000.

The Canandaigua Cold Storage Co., Canandaigua, N. Y., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000. Incorporators: J. H. Hutchinson, S. W. Morse, G. Green

J. H. Hutchinson, S. W. Morse, G. Green and C. Bentley.

and C. Bentley.

The Butler Ice Co., Clarksburg, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by G. A. Williams, W. M. B. Sine and C. W. Louchery.

The five icehouses at the Willimantic municipal ice plant, Mansfield, Conn., were recently destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is \$20,000 loss is \$20,000.

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AVERAGE JULY MEAT PRICES.

Prices of livestock and meats for July, 1923, with comparisons for June, 1923, and July, 1922, are reported as follows by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Cattle and Beef—Prices, July, Chicago: 1922.	June, 1923.	July, 1923.
Cattle, corn-fed, dolls. per 100 lbs 9.700	10.313	10.500
Beef, fresh native steers, dolls. per 100 lbs14.80 Beef, steer rounds. No. 2.	15.10	15.80
dolls. per 100 lbs17.00 Hogs and Pork—Prices:	16.30	
Hogs, heavy, Chicago, dolls. per 100 lbs10.000	6.950	7.210
Pork loins, fresh, Chicago, dolls. per 100 lbs23.80	16.00	19.50
Sheep and Mutton—Prices: Sheep, ewes, Chicago, dolls. per 100 lbs	4.813	5.050
Sheep, lambs, Chicago, dolls. per 100 lbs		
Poultry— Receipts at 5 markets, thous.		
of lbs	16.562	16.696



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Detroit—Brennan Truck Co.
El Pasc—R. E. Huthsteiner, 615 Mills Bidg.
Jacksonville—Service Warehouse Co.

Los Angeles—Mailliard & Schmiedell. Mexico, D. F.—F. Bezaury, Jr., 7 a de Colima 225 B.

New York—Rossier & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 6th Ave. Newark—American Oil & Supply Co. New Orleans—O. E. Lewis & Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.

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Seattle—Mailliard & Schmedell.
Tampa—Charles Hovey, Roem 315, Citisens Bank Bldg.
Toledo—Moreton Truck Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 1935 Canton St.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

SOME LABOR DAY THOUGHTS. By Thomas E. Wilson.

There should be a spirit of satisfaction manifested on this Labor Day, as we compare the situation in this country with other parts of the world. Here, labor is fully employed. The necessities of life are within the means of all, while a large majority enjoy that which in other countries would be regarded as luxuries.

All elements of our national life should co-operate to the end of maintaining such a standard in this country. We should endeavor to avoid the errors and actions which would lead toward a backward movement.

In order to preserve our present status, industrial peace must be maintained. A spirit of justice must be shared by industry and labor alike. I am in favor of the best wages and working conditions that can be afforded and still successfully maintain the business.

On the other hand, labor should feel the desire and obligation of returning the fullest measure of service. After all is said and done, the success of any enterprise and its ability to maintain a high standard of wages and working conditions is largely dependent upon the efficiency, industry and loyalty of the workers.

Labor and Prices.

Even from a selfish standpoint, it would seem to be to the interest of workers to render full service in production consistent with reason. The larger the output per man, the lower the cost of production, and consequently the cheaper the commodity can be seld.

and consequently the cheaper the commodity can be sold.

The lowering of prices of necessities adds just so much to the purchasing power of every dollar labor receives in wages. The greater the cost of production, the higher the price of the product, which ultimately reaches a point where consumption is restricted, and men are necessarily forced out of employment.

The farming class constitutes the largest

forced out of employment.

The farming class constitutes the largest group of customers for manufactured products. If the cost is constantly boosted so that exchange value with farm products is out of proportion, consumption is stagnated and prosperity materially affected.

Every person should learn that our national life is made up of essential productive activities constituting what might be described as a single great machine. Every

tive activities constituting what might be described as a single great machine. Every productive activity, whether it be on the farm, in the forest or mine, in factory or laboratory, in the office or study room, is essential to the ultimate success of the machine. To wreck a portion of it, or to remove some of the cogs, affects the entire structure. tire structure.

Therefore, we should all endeavor to cultivate a better appreciation of the other fellow, and encourage a spirit of co-operation and good will all along the line of human effort.

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UR methods of application are original and practical—a distinct advance in the art of applying refrigeration.

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These results are obtained using weak brine at exceptionally high temperature—a combination reducing shrink.

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rectly. We offer you the benefit of our long experience-and we guarantee our product. Frick machines have proven safe investments and are paying good dividends everywhere. It will pay you to investigate.



Chicago Section

John T. and W. S. Agar have gone on a fishing trip to northern Wisconsin.

Blumenstock of Blumenstock and Reid, Cleveland, O., was in Chicago this week.

S. J. Smith of the Canadian Fertilizer Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont., was in Chicago during the past week.

Roscoe Manley, who is in charge of the hide and casings business for the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., was in Chicago this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago for the first four days of this week totaled 25,884 cattle, 9,726 calves, 85,865 hogs, and 43,357 sheep.

John W. Parker, of the Portland Vegetable Oil Mills, Portland, Ore., one of the largest crushers of copra on the coast, was in Chicago this week.

Jack Hammel, the well-known sausagemaking expert, has bought a retail market at 5401 South Morgan street, and will ex-ercise his meat knowledge in that direction for a season.

H. P. Henschein, packinghouse architect and engineer, with Mrs. Henschein started this week for a trip into the woods of northern Ontario, making Lake of the Woods his headquarters.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 25, 1923, for shipment sold out, ranged from 7.00 to 19.50 cents per pound, averaged 14.39 cents per pound.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending August 25, 1923, with comparisons, were as follows:

 Cured meats, lbs.
 Last week.
 Prev. week.
 Last year.

 Lard lbs.
 19,101,000
 24,247,000
 11,608,000

 Lard lbs.
 13,048,000
 18,206,000
 9,150,000

 Fresh meat, lbs.
 23,336,000
 30,739,000
 22,816,000

 Pork, bbls.
 4,000
 4,000
 5,00

 Canned meats, boxes.
 14,000
 17,000
 19,030

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Announcement was made in the last is-Announcement was made in the last issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of the resignation of R. B. Harbison as Western sales manager for the Paterson Parchment Paper Co. He is succeeded by Joseph X. Gubbins, who has been his assistant for three years. Mr. Gubbins is



JOSEPH X. GUBBINS.

well-known and popular in the packing-house field and has made a wide reputa-tion as a salesman. He is personally very popular with the trade, and his company is fortunate in having him available to step into the shoes of a speed merchant like his predecessor.

Henry Janssen, superintendent of the plant of the Wm. Schluderberg-T. J. Kurdle Co., Baltimore, Md., was in Chicago this week inspecting the wonders of Packingtown, especially the new Hetzel sausage cooker. There were some other attractions also, which Fred Guggenheim and brother Max made sure he did not

H. P. Henschien

R. J. McLaren

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Norman Raschke, son of the well-known broker, W. H. Raschke, was shot accidentally while in a boat at Eagle Springs Lake, Wis. He is now recovering in good shape and will soon be out again.

L. Harry Freeman, secretary of Boyd Lunham & Co., just returned from a vaca-tion of some five or six weeks during which time he is reported to have been flirting with the mermaids around Nan-tucket Island.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson and Company, has been having a group of twenty Chicago high school boys as his guests on his Lake Forest farm, where they have been taking courses in agriculture under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Board of Education. The boys camped on the farm and took care of themselves. Each boy was made to feel his responsi-Each boy was made to feel his responsibility and independence by being placed by Mr. Wilson on an hourly wage scale for his work. The opportunity given these boys was enthusiastically endorsed by Dean C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College Ames Is. tural College, Ames, Ia.

CHARLES HAUPTMANN DIES.

Charles Hauptmann, formerly president of the Standard Sausage Co., died this week at his home in Chicago. He was well known figure in the sausage mana well known ngure in the sausage manufacturing industry for many years. Born in Thorn, Germany, in May, 1863, he came to the United States in 1887, and found work in Chicago. He had been brought up in the meat trade and it was natural for him to enter the sausage business.

At first he organized a partnership, which was known as Hauptmann and Klingbeil. About twenty years ago this business had increased to such an extent that it was organized as a corporation. Mr. Hauptmann became the president and con-

Hauptmann became the president and continued actively in that position until three years ago when he retired. During the past year he has been acting as secretary.

Mr. Hauptmann will be missed in the meat trade not only in Chicago but throughout the industry. He is survived by his widow and a son who is a provision merchant in Chicago.

LEON DASHEW

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WENTWORTH TOURS THE WEST.

Edward N. Wentworth, head of the Armour's Livestock Bureau, returned this week from a 5-weeks' automobile trip through the West. Accompanied by his wife, son and mother, he drove 5,335 miles in five weeks and was not arrested once for speeding, although he made some wonderful mileage records.

His route from Chicago included Des Moines, Ia., Wichita, Kans., Denver, Colo., Rawlins, Wyo., Yellowstone Park, Pocatello, Ida., Salt Lake City, Grand Junction and Salida, Colo., the San Luis Valley of Colorado and the New Mexico mountain pastures. Denver, Fort Collins, Nebraska,

Iowa and Chicago.

He visited the leading ranchmen and producers of several states, attended two livestock conventions and sized up the situation generally. He found the cattlemen still worried, but the sheepmen in good shape. The lamb feeder crop had developed a speculative movement, however, and there was danger of sending the sheep boom too high.

The Wyoming sheep and lamb situation is an interesting one. Wyoming lambs were contracted for feed lots early, and were contracted for feed for early, and sold from \$9.75 to \$10.20, with an average of \$10. The Colorado men on the other hand held out three weeks longer, and were getting \$10.50 to \$11.00. Many think that some feeders are likely to lose money that some feeders are likely to lose money as a result of this high market. as a result of this high market.

In Colorado the mountain pastures and On the private ranges there is very good pasture and the cattle are in good condition. On the other hand, in the forest dition. On the other hand, in the forest ranges the grass is short and the cattle are just ready to come out. In Wyoming all the cattle ranges are in good condi-

The cattlemen feel that they have not The cattlemen feel that they have not yet recovered from their troubles. They hope now for a good market for grass cattle to clean up their back debts. If they get good prices they will be able to do so. But prices have not yet settled, and there is still a good deal of variation on range cattle, running from \$7.00 to \$9.75

CHICAGO GETS PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The old Siegel-Hechinger plant at 936 West 38th street, Chicago, which has been standing idle for the past two years, is now being remodeled by the Chicago Public Abbatoir, Inc. This new corporation is composed of Wm. A. Kerber, formerly of the Kerber Packing Company of Elgin, Ill.; Geo. W. Martin, who has been with the Agar Packing & Provision Company for the past eighteen years; and H. Peter Henschien, of Henschien & McLaren, packinghouse architects.

It is the intention of the new company to do a strictly commission killing busi-ness, cattle, hogs, calves and sheep. They have contracted for improvements to the amount of about \$100,000, comprising new coolers, both hog and beef, using the modern open spray system. All of the old coolers are being torn out, enlarged and re-insulated, a new brine-cooling system is being installed, modern hog-killing floor and additional stock pens, a portion of which will be covered for the protection of which will be covered for the protection of livestock during severe weather. The re-frigeration plant will be more than ade-quate to take care of the coolers, so as

to maintain perfect temperatures, which is very important in this line of killing. The charter of the company provides that the business be conducted on the basis of public slaughtering only, and it will not enter into competition with local packers. Work will be finished about October 1st, and the plant will be able to handle approximately 2,500 hogs or the equivalent in cattle daily. equivalent in cattle daily.

A complete new Boss hog killing outfit, consisting of hoist, tub, dehairer, gambrelling bench, conveyors and other equipment, all direct-motor-driven, is being installed by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Com-

MARGARIN EXPERT VISITS U. S.

Henri Grasso, of sHertogenbosch, Holland, international authority on margarin manufacture, is in the United States for a two months' visit and inspection trip. His firm has equipped most of the mar-garin plants of the United States and other countries, and his latest development of a new system of dry crystallization is arousing great interest in this and affiliated industries. This is Mr. Grasso's first visit to the United States, and in addition to other things he is much interested in a study of American refrigeration methods and machinery.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK. RECEIPTS.

46130 1344			
Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 2020,622	2,788	49,200	22,514
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 10,917	2,103	26,076	19,454
Wednesday, Aug. 22,12,048	2,065	20.898	19,663
Thursday, Aug. 2312,923	3.107	33,490	19,447
Friday, Aug. 24 4,958	997	24.222	15,632
Saturday, Aug. 25 1.043	570	4,052	311
Total for week 62,511	11.620	158,044	97,021
Previous week56,156	10,710	151,343	72,084
Year ago	13,108	127,166	76,259
Two years ago49,702	7.878	111,462	123,541
SHIPME	NTS.		
Monday, Aug. 20 5,498	340	13,296	4,461
Tuesday, Aug. 21 3,362	178	8,921	10,050
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4,893	15	9,348	7,477
Thursday, Aug. 23 4,180	58	6,839	6,625
Friday, Aug. 24 2,531	87	7.032	8,962
Saturday, Aug. 25 210	25	2.897	664
Total for week 20,674	703	48,333	38,239
Previous week18,183	992	43,320	25,677
Year ago	504	18,805	23,995
Two years ago 21,554	907	31,618	39,179

Receipts at Chicago for the year to Aug. 25, 1923, with comparisons, were as follows:

Cattle														Year 1923.	Year 1922. 1.888,468
														519,501	533,686
Hogs			۰								 			6,605,003	5,216,058
Sheep							٠							2,305,092	2,360,359

Combined weekly hog receipts at eleven markets for 1923 to Aug. 25, with comparisons:

Week ending Aug. 25543,000	Year to date. 24,512,000
Previous week	
Corresponding week, 1922460,000 Corresponding week, 1921386,000	18,589,000 19,164,000
Corresponding week, 1920376,000	19,716,000
Awarage 1009 to 1099 959 000	17 054 000

Combined receipts at seven points for the week ending Aug. 25, 1923, with comparisons:

Week									A							*Cattle. 284,000 243,000	Hogs. 443,000 470,000	Sheep. 249,000 181,000
1922																274,000	355,000	199,000
1921																191,000	298,000	332,000
1920																225,000	274,000	348,000
Ave	er	a	g	e		1	l)]	14	1-	1	9	2	19	2.	243,000	286,000	328,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1923 to ug. 25 and the corresponding period for previous

1923		°Cattle. 6,402,000	Hogs. 20,304,000	Sheep. 6,240,000
1922		.6.045.000	15,152,000	5,965,000
1921			15,047,000	7,040,000
1920	*************	.6,037,000	15,920,000	6,328,000

*Calves at Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph counted cattle.

Chicago Stock Yards receipts, average weight and top and average prices for hogs for under-mentioned weeks:

																					Average	e	
																			1	Number	weight	Price	89
																			r	eceived.	lbs.	Ton. Av	erage.
	Week		e	n	d	i	n	g		A	L1	1:	g.		1	2	ŏ			*157,800	*242	\$ 9.10	\$ 8.10
	Previo						76															8.85	7.50
	1922						Ī					Ī						ì		127,166	258	9.75	8.10
	1921																			111,462	253	9,90	8.15
	1920																			111,927	254	15.85	14,50
•	1919	ĺ,								i		i			ì					122,987	255	21.65	18,70
	1918	ĺ,							į.											86,318	245	20.30	19.00
	1917	ĺ							i	i	ì	ì	i	ì			ì	·		34,045	233	18.75	17.30
	1916									i	ì				ì		ì			167,548	234	11.55	10.80
	1915										ì		ì		ì					108,753	244	8.20	7.05
	1914																				248	9.75	9.20
	1913														۰					133,517	228	9.321/2	8.00
	Ave	r	n	g	e			15	9	13	3.	1	9	2	• 2					110,800	245	\$13.50	\$12.10

*Receipts and average weight for week ending Aug. 25, 1923, unofficial.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

																			Cattle.	Hogs.		Lambs.
Weel	7	•	E	10	li	n	15	ζ		Α	u	1	۲.		2	d	i,		\$11.00	\$ 8.10	7 7.50	\$13,60
Previ	0	n	g		v	76	94	e]	k			ï							10.70	7.50	6,75	12.95
1922																				8.10	6.75	12.80
1921		i																	8.10	8.15	4.50	9,25
1920							į												15.05	14.50	7.65	13,40
1919		ũ	i	Ī	i	ì	i				i	i	i						15.90	18.70	8.50	16.20
1918		Û	Ī		Ĺ			ì	ì		ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	i			16.00	19.00	12,75	17.65
1917					Ĺ	Ì					ì								12.90	17.30	10.25	17.00
1916		Ī			i			i	ì		ì	ì							9.85	10.80	7.15	10.50
1915								i												7.05	5.75	8.90
1914								i												9.20	5.00	7.40
1913																				8.00	4.25	7.30

Average, 1913-1922....\$11.40 \$12.10 \$ 7.25 \$12.05

Following is given the net supply of cattle, hogs ad sheep for packers at the Chicago Stock Yards or week mentioned:

*Week	6.	n	đ	iı	3.0	œ	A		13:	œ		2		.41,800	Hogs. 110,100	61,100
														.37,973	108,023	46,387
1922 .										٠	٠		۰	.43,168	108,361	52,264
1921 .						٠			,			٠		. 28,148	79,844	84,702
1920									ļ,					.34,918	87,482	61,357
1919			i	ì	i	ì		ì						.50,036	104,826	96,056
														.57,650	72,448	87,474

Saturday, Aug. 25, 1923, estimated.

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for the week ending ug. 25, 1923;

Total115,700 Previous week
Year ago
Two years ago.

(For Chicago livestock prices see page 41.)

CORK INSULATION Supplied or Erected Complete Correspondence Solicited

UNITED CORK CO.'S 50 Church Street

St. Louis Office: 1420 No. Broadway

Chicago Provision Markets

Based on Actual Carlot Trading, Thursday, 1923.	Aug.	30,
---	------	-----

						1	92	8										
			G	re	e	n	1	M	10	2	t	8	ia					
Regular	Har	ns—																
8-10	lbs.	avg.															@	161/2
10-12	lbs.	avg.															a:	161/4
12-14	lbs.	avg.															a:	16
14-16	lbs.	avg.															a:	16
16-18	lbs.	avg.				٠.				١.							a:	1614
18-20	lbs.	avg.															@	161/2
Skinned	Har	ms—															0	
14-16	lbs.	avg.													 	4	@	1714
16-18	lbs.	avg.													 		a:	17
18-20	lbs.	avg.													 		a:	16%
20-22	lbs.	avg.													 		@1	14%
22-26	lbs.	avg.															a)	121/4
24-26		avg.															@1	11
25-30	lbs.	avg.															@1	10%
Alenies-	-	*																
4- 6	lbs.	avg.													 		0	9
6-8	lbs.	STE.															ă	814
8-10	lbs.	avg.															ã	8
10-12	lbs.	avg.															ã	7%

6-8 lbs. avg. @ 8 8-10 lbs. avg. @ 8 10-12 lbs. avg. @ 6 10-12 lbs. avg. @ 7 Clear Bellies— 8-8 lbs. avg. @ 11 10-12 lbs. avg. @ 12 10-12 lbs. avg. @ 12 14-16 lbs. avg. @ 12 14-16 lbs. avg. @ 12			,	-	C	KI	e	d		n	n	e	a	L	5,					
10-12 lbs. avg	Regular	Hams-	_																	
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12-14 lbs. avg	10-12	lbs. a	vg.																a	17
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16-18 lbs. avg	14-16																		@	16%
18-20 lbs. avg. @1' 8kinned Hams— 14-16 lbs. avg																				
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16-18 lbs. avg. @11 18-20 lbs. avg. @11 20-22 lbs. avg. @11 20-22 lbs. avg. @11 22-24 lbs. avg. @12 24-26 lbs. avg. @12 24-26 lbs. avg. @12 25-30 lbs. avg. @12 Picnics— 4-6 lbs. avg. @2 6-8 lbs. avg. @2 8-10 lbs. avg. @3 10-12 lbs. avg. @5 10-12 lbs. avg. @6 10-12 lbs. avg. @11 11-16 lbs. avg. @11 11-16 lbs. avg. @11 11-16 lbs. avg. @11	Skinned	Hams-	-																	
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6-8 lbs. avg. @ 8 5-10 lbs. avg. @ 8 10-12 lbs. avg. @ 5 10-12 lbs. avg. @ 7 Clear Bellies— 6-8 lbs. avg. @ 11 10-12 lbs. avg. @ 12 10-12 lbs. avg. @ 12 14-16 lbs. avg. @ 12 14-16 lbs. avg. @ 12	Pienies-	-																		
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S-10 lbs. avg.	6-8																			81/2
10-12 lbs. avg. @ 7 Clear Bellies— 6-8 lbs. avg. @17 8-10 lbs. avg. @18 10-12 lbs. avg. @18 112-14 lbs. avg. @18 14-16 lbs. avg. @19	8-10																			8
6- 8 bs. avg. @11 8-10 bs. avg. @12 10-12 bs. avg. @12 12-14 bs. avg. @12 14-16 bs. avg. @12	10-12																			7%
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10-12 lbs. avg	8-10																			
12-14 lbs. avg. @12 14-16 lbs. avg. @15																				
14-16 lbs. avg@12	12-14																		@1	21/2
	14-16																			
Dry Salt Meats.			D	гу		S	a	11	1	1	М	e	9	ı	8					
Extra ribs																	 			

Fat Ba	cks-																		
8-10	lbs.	avg					 	 									@	10	
10-12	lbs.	ave					 	 									a)	10	4
12-14	lbs.	avg					 	 						9		1	a:	10	3/
14-16	lbs.	avg															a)	11	ij,
16-18	lbs.	avg															a		
18-20	lbs.	avg															a)		
20-25	lbs.	avg															@		
Clear B	ellies	_																	
12-14	Ibs.	avg					 	 	J								@1	11:	V
24-16	lbs.	avg															(cr)		-
18-20	lbs.	avg															a)	10	M
20-25	lbs.	RYE														1	@1	0	4
25-30	lbs.	avg														-	a1	0	ķ
30-35	lbs.	avg															@1		
* omi	nel es	leads															-		-

steps have been taken toward the establishment of the two additional co-operative livestock commission firms to co-operative livestock commission firms to be set up by Ohio producers. The board of directors of the farmers' firm at Pitts-burgh has been completed and includes representatives of livestock producers of Indiana, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, in addition to Ohio. The board expects to have the firm in operation the latter part of August.

	F	UTU	RE P	RICES		
Official	Boar	rd of	Trade,	Range	of Pric	08.
8	ATUE	DAY,	AUGU	ST 25,	1923.	
LARD-(Pe	r 100			High.	Low.	Clo

LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
Sept 11.87	11.45	11.35	11.371/2
Oct 11.50	11.55	11.471/2	11.50
Jan 10.50		10.50	10.621/2
RIBS-(Boxed 25c more t	han loose)		10.0272
Sept 8.60	8.70	8.60	8.70
Oct 8.70	8.80	8.70	8.773/2
Jan			9.35
MONDAY, AU	CUST 27	1923.	
			~
Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
Sept 11.40	11.421/2	11.40	11.421/6
Oct 11.50	11.55	11.50	11.55
Jan 10.55	10.60	10.5236	10.60
RIBS-(Boxed 25c more t			20,00
Sept 8.621	8.65	8.6214	8.65
	8.721/2	8.70	
			8.721/2
Jan 9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35
TUESDAY, AU	GUST 28.	1923.	
		Clo	se
High	Low.		
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-	i. Lion.	ziug. ao.	Aug. 20.
Sept 11.50	11.42	11.42	11 40
			11.43
Oct 11.60	11.52	11.52	11.52
Jan 10.70	10.62	10.70	10.60
RIBS-(Boxed 25c more the		_	
Sept 8.75	8.67	8.70	8.65
Oct 8.82	8.75	8.75	8.72
Jan 9.40	9.40	9.40	9.35
			0100
WEDNESDAY, A	AUGUST 2	9, 1923.	
Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-	****		
Sept 11.423	6 11.621/2	11.421/2	11.621/4
Oct 11.55		11.521/2	11.70
	10.70	10.65	10.65
Jan 10.70			10.00
RIBS-(Boxed 25c more the		0.051/	0.00
Sept 8.671		8.671/2	8.90
Oct 8.75	8.921/2	8.75	8.921/2
Jan 9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45
THURSDAY, A	TIGHTET 20	1923.	
			-
Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD-(Per 160 lbs.)-			
Sept 11.65	11.721/2	11.65	11.721/2
Oct 11.723	4 11.80	11.721/2	11.80
Jan 10.723		10.721/2	10.7736
RIBS-(Boxed 25c more th			
	9.00	8.90	9.00
Sept 8,90			
Oct 8.95	9.05	8.95	9.05
Jan			9.55
FRIDAY, AUG		1923.	

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK. (Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

Aug. 11.82½ 11.97½ 11.80

Sept. 11.85 12.00 11.85

Jan. 10.8) 10.92½ 10.80

ISS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—

Sept. 9.30 9.30 9.12

Oct. 9.35 9.35 9.20

Jan. 9.72½ 9.72½ 9.70

LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)- High.

Low

 $9.12\frac{1}{2}$ 9.209.70

Close.

New York, August 29, 1923.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts: Pork loins, 28@30c; green hams, 8-10 lbs., 18c; 10-12 lbs., 18c; 12-14 lbs., 17½c; green clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 19c; 8-10 lbs., 18c; 10-12 lbs., 16½c; 12-14 lbs., 15½c; green rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 16c; 12-14 lbs., 15c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6-8 lbs., 12c; 8-10 lbs., 12½c; 10-12 lbs., 12c; 12-14 lbs., 12c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 12c; 12-14 lbs., 12c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10-12 lbs., 12c; sweet pickled hams, 8-10 lbs., 19c; 10-12 lbs., 18½c; 12-14 lbs., 18c; dressed hogs, 14½c; city steam lard, 12½c; compound, 12½c; western prices, green cuts: Pork loins, 8-10 lbs., 23@24c; 14-16 lbs., 22@23c; skinned shoulders, 12@13c; boneless butts, 21@22c; Boston butts, 13@14c; lean trimmings, 12@13c; regular trimmings, 10@

mings, 12@13c; regular trimmings, 10@ 11c; spareribs, 10@11c; neck bones, 5@ 6c; kidneys, 6@7c; livers, 3@4c; pigs' tongues, 16c; pigs' tails, 14c.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, August 30, 1923, with comparisons, were reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	Week ending Aug. 30.	Previous week.
Armour & Co	11,900	11,500
Anglo-Amer, Prov. Co	7.900	6,400
Swift & Co		13,100
G. H. Hammond & Co	9.000	8,200
Morris & Co		12,600
Wilson & Co		8,900
Boyd-Lunham & Co	6,400	6,800
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co		9,700
Roberts & Oake		2.600
Miller & Hart		5,600
Independent Packing Co		5.000
Brennan Packing Co		7.000
William Davies Co		900
Agar Packing Co		1,200
Total	102,400	99,500

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.	
No. 1, No. 2, Rib roast, heavy end. 30 28 Rib roast, light end. 35 32 Chuck roast 18 16 Steaks, round 40 35 Steaks, round 40 35 Steaks, sirloin, first cut 32 48 Steaks, porterhouse 70 55 Steaks, flank 28 25 Beef stew, chuck 18 15 Corned briskets, boneless 22 20 Corned plates 14 12 Corned plates 25 22 22	No. 3
Lamb.	
Good. Hindquarters	Com 25 28 13 26

Chops			h	0	u	id	e	r																		28 50	26
Chobs	,	r	IL	,	9	Į E	ıu	ı	1	U	33	а	۰	0			٠		۰		۰		٥	۰		90	
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																										22	
Stew																										15 20	
Should	ie	T																									
Cheps	,	ri	b	1	R	n	đ	1	la	i	n									•	3				٠	35	• •
															F	>	0	ī	1	K							

Loins,																									. 25	@2
Loins,	w	h	ol	e		1	1	DI	a	11	2	1	1	1	FI	g.			 1						.24	@2
Loins.	W	h	0]	e			1	2		t	0		1	4				 							.23	@2
Loins.	W	h	ol	e			1	4	1	R	n	d		0	¥	e	r.								.18	@2
Chops																										@:
Shoulde	re	8																								Q:
Butts																										@1
Spareri	bs																									@1
																										@1
Leaf l	ar	đ.		ī	11	ú	e	n	đ	e	r	e	đ													@1

Veal. Hindquarters Forequarters Legs Breasts Shoulders

Butchers' Offal.

Shop fat Bones, per 100 lbs Calf skins Kips Deacons

CURING MATERIALS.

Bbls. Double refined saltpetre, gran, L C L 6% Crystals	Sacks. 6% 7%
Double refined nitrate of soda, f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., carloads	4% 4% 5%
Boric acid, in carloads, powdered, in bbls	10 10 14 10 14 5 14 5 14
Sugar— Raw sugar, 96 basis, 4½c Cuba duty paid Second sugar, 90 basis. Syrup, testing 63 to 65 combined sucrose and invert Standard, granulated, f. o. b. refinery lesins (less 2 per cent). Plantation, granulated, f. o. b. New Or- (net). White clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans (net).	@6.28 @ 5% @28 0@7.75 @7.25 @6.25
Yellow clarified, f. o .b. New Orleans (net) Sait— Granulated, car lots, per ton, f. o. b., Chego, bulk Medium, car lots, per ton, f. o. b., Chicago, bulk	. \$ 8.30 0, . 9.80

Rock, car lots, per ton, f. o. b., Chicago... 7.30



For Tankage, Blood, Bone Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

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products.

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American Process Co. 68 William St. . . . NewYork 23.

ers 30, to

be

CHICAGO	MARKET PRICES	Red oak lard tierces
WHOLESALE FRESH MEA	TS. DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.	DRY SALT MEATS.
Sept. 1.	Fancy pork sausage, in 1-lb. cartons. 622	Extra short clears.
Steer Loins, No. 1.	New England luncheon specialty 321	## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS. Regular hams, fancy, 14@16 lbs
Brain.s per lb	See See	Skulls, jaws and knuckles
Good Carcass17 @19 Good Saddles . 28 @30 Good Backs10 @14 Medium Backs	See Beef bungs No. 2, 400 pieces per tee, per piece	LARD (Unrefined). Prime, steam, cash, tierces
Calf Livers	VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS	Barrels, 4c over tierces: half barrels, 4c over
Medium Saddles (230 Choice Fores (226 Medium Fores (223 Lamb Fries, per lb. 30 (331 Lamb Tongues, each (25 Mutton.	@ 20 Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb, bbl. 16.00 @ 28 Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb, bbl. 18.00 @ 21 Pork feet, 200-lb, bbl. 15.50 @ 21 Pork tongues, 200-lb, bbl. 70.00 @ 23 Lamb tongues, long cut, 200-lb, bbl. 45.00 @ 18 Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb, bbl. 51.00 @ 25 CANNED MEATS.	OLEO OIL AND STEARINE. Oleo oil, extra
Heavy Sheep	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	TALLOWS AND GREASES. Edible tallow .
	@24 Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops 1.95 @1.97%	Acidless fallow oil10 @10%

Retail Section

ONE RETAILER BOOSTS SUMMER BUSINESS

He Helps Customers with Appetizing Suggestions

By a Housewife Who Was Helped.

People don't eat as much in the summer time as they do in the winter time. Why, therefore, shouldn't butchers close up and take a well-earned rest? That is how one housewife thought until she had a chat with one of the brightest meat retailers in the trade.

He pointed out at once that the summer was just the time for the meat retailer to get busy and educate the housewife in selecting meat menus. He showed how easy it was for the housewife to fall into a menu routine. The retailer's job is to keep her from staying there.

Miss Mary K. Mangin, a noted food specialist, in a recent article pointed out the same thing about the need of telling housewives some appetizing summer meat dishes. One of these was veal and beef hearts, either pickled or boiled.

Boosting Sausage Menus.

But far more important than any others in the summer is the array of sausage that every retailer has in stock. The retailer I was talking to came back pretty quickly when I asked if folks really bought sausage much these days and whether they were a good buy.

He said "A good buy? Sausages are very high in food value and low in cost to the consumer. He or she is not paying for bone or other waste. The sausage can be prepared with great economy of energy. Here are some suggestions for preparing sausages that every housewife will welcome:

Tasty Recipes for Sausage.

Browned Pork Sausages.—Par-boil the sausages in water, drain and fry to a golden brown.

Larded Sausages.—Make little balls of fresh pork sausages. Wrap each with a strip of bacon and fasten same with a skewer or toothpick; then fry to a golden brown.

Breaded Sausages.—Dip links into egg mixture, then in fine bread crumbs, and fry in deep fat.

Frankfurters are easy to prepare and highly nutritious. Two delightful frankfurter dishes are:

Scalloped Potatoes and Frankfurters.—
To make these slice raw potatoes thinly into a well buttered dish. Place a layer of thinly sliced frankfurters over them. Season to taste, cover with milk, add a little butter and allow to bake in a moderate oven for forty minutes.

Broiled Frankfurters with Bacon.—Simmer frankfurters fifteen minutes. Slash them open about two inches lengthwise, and force several pieces of bacon into the slits. Place in an open baking dish in the oven until the bacon-is fried.

Bologna Cutlets.—Dip slices of bologna in egg and cracker mixture. Fry quickly

in deep fat and serve hot with tomato sauce.

RETAILER REFRIGERATOR SERVICE.

Few people entering a retail market give a thought to the importance in relation to their own health of the refrigerator service which their market man provides. Fewer still appreciate how vital this service is, not only to their well being, but to their pocketbook as well.

In order to awaken the public mind to the importance of this service, to arouse a more general appreciation of the part it plays in protecting health, the Association of Commercial Refrigerator Manufacturers has established an educational bureau. Announcement has just been made of this step by C. F. E. Luce, executive secretary, 517 Murray building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

It will be the purpose of this bureau to co-operate with every agency interested in pure foods and in the proper preservation of foods. The bureau is in position to provide authentic information to retailers and market men on every phase of the subject of refrigerator service, and particularly as regards the construction and care of refrigerators and cooling rooms.

The service of this bureau, made possible by the co-operation of the leading commercial refrigerator manufacturers comprising the association, are given without obligation. The headquarters of the educational bureau will be located at 525 J. M. S. building, South Bend, Ind.

How to Run a Meat Shop

Secrets of success and failure in the retail meat business are told in a study of retail meat stores in leading cities recently made by Dr. Horace Secrist, head of the Bureau of Business Research of Northwestern University, and the leading authority of the country on retail methods.

This study showed what it cost retailers to do business and where their costs varied. It revealed the secrets of success and failure in the stores studied, and it gave the actual figures.

This report has created wide interest in meat circles, both retail and wholesale. It was printed in full in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of August 18. Copies of it may be had by subscribers upon application to the Editor, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Bldg, Chicago, Ill.

CLEVELAND BUTCHERS' CLAM BAKE.

On September 12 the Cleveland Retail Meat Dealers' Association will hold their "Butchers' Annual Clam Bake" at the Black Whale Inn, Lake Road west of Cleveland, Avon Lake, Ohio. The sports commence at 3:30 p. m. and the bake at 6:00 p. m. There will be bathing, dancing and races. A butcher block, any size from 24 x24 up to 24x36 and 30x30, donated by the manufacturer, will be awarded in one of the events.

PITTSBURGH RETAILERS' PICNIC.

Pittsburgh meat retailers recently held their annual outing at West View Park with great success. The attendance was very large and shows that Pittsburgh has one of the enterprising organizations of the country in the meat trade. Among the features of the picnic was a baseball match, but there were many other minor contests which aroused great interest. Baskets filled with provisions were given as prizes. The committee in charge who deserved great credit included the following: G. J. Eckstein, H. F. Sachs, Louis Goehring, Harry Clapper, G. C. Gootmiller, Bernard Huber, Max Fleming and S. F. Delach.

Tell This to Your Customers

Under this heading will appear information which should be of value to meat retailers in educating their customers and building up trade. Cut it out and use it.

GOOD TEETH AND SCHOOL LUNCH.

The discussion on how to prevent the present extensive decay of children's teeth should arouse the interest of all who are faced with the problem of feeding our children. Scientists who have studied the question and dentists who have made observations in their practice are almost agreed that the conditions are due to eating impoverished, refined food and to use of foods needing little or no mastication.

Putting up an appetizing school lunch which furnishes all the nutritive requirements of fuel value, protein, mineral matter and vitamines—and at the same time is appetizing and requires thorough chewing—is sometimes a little difficult

ing—is sometimes a little diment.

Below are suggested three lunches which can be carried from home or prepared at school. Try to vary the lunches so as to avoid monotony. It is best if at least one hot dish can be served at the school:

Hot Vegetable Soup Graham Bread and Roast Beef Sandwich Apple—Raisins

Hot Creamed or Buttered Carrots Rye Bread and Ham Sandwich Orange—Dates

Hot Beef or Mutton Stew with Vegetables Brown Bread Sandwiches Fresh Fruit or Dried Figs

Creamed Salmon
Brown Bread Sandwiches
Baked Apple—Molasses Cookies
Hot Tomato Soup
Graham Bread Chicken Sandwiches
Stewed Prunes or Raisin Cookies

[Prepared by Gudrun Carlson, director Bureau of Home Economics, Institute of American Meat Packers,

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

C. O. Elias will open a meat market at Tucson, Ariz.

Robbins will open a meat market at Randolph, Wis.

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Kandoipn, Wis.

John Murray will open a meat market at Crandon, Wis.

Bill Fath will engage in the meat business at Thedford, Neb.

Baer contemplates opening a meat

business in Chester, Pa.
Blacknic Bros. will shortly open a meat
market at Tyndall, S. D.
Dan Capek has discontinued his meat

Dan Capek has discontinued his meat business at Burnell, Neb.
Walter W. Wyrzel has purchased the meat market at Onamia, Minn.
T. A. Williams has purchased the David Cown meat market at Peru, Neb.
Joe Melton has purchased the French meat market at Bloomington, Neb.
Fred Schlegel has sold his meat business at Belding, Mich., to C. H. Luce.
J. M. Kirkpatrick will shortly open his new meat market at Los Alamos, Cal.
Schlesser Bros. will operate the Mt. Hood Meat Market at Hood River, Ore.
Jacob Levy and Benjamin Block will

Jacob Levy and Benjamin Block will open a meat market at Lawrence, Mass. Bardwell & Adams have sold their meat

market at Cheney, Wash, to George Clark. Harold Henderson has purchased the meat market of Floyd Behmer at Shubert,

Fred Hildebrand has purchased the meat market of L. L. Watkins at Bloomington, Neh.

John C. Kemmis has purchased the meat and grocery business of E. J. Game, Alma,

L. L. Watkins has sold his meat business at Bloomington, Neb., to Fred Hilderbrand.

The meat market of Enerson & Peterson, Grafton, N. D., was destroyed by fire re-

J. F. Keffer has purchased the meat business of Hostetler & Wiggers at Beres-

ford, S. D.

N. J. Helmick has purchased the Bon
Ton Meat Market at Chehalis, Wash., from

H. E. Scherlie.
Gilchrist & Co. have sold their meat market and grocery at Pierce, Neb., to J. C. Underwood.

The meat market of Robert Morgan at Columbus Junction, Ia., was recently destroved by fire.

Harry Ramsey has purchased the Per-rinton meat market at Ithaca, Mich., from

Willard Strouse.

Harry Klein has purchased the Red
Wing meat market at 263 West 40th street,

Indianapolis, Ind.
Armond Massert has purchased the meat market of Sam Herskovitz on East Sixth

w. W. Lorenz will open a grocery and meat market at 2506 North Delaware

street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gotch Lettington has purchased the meat market of Bert Clement in the Beauchap building, Carlisle, Ia.

Henry Morris and W. M. Larey will open a new meat market in the Chas. Henthorn

building, Independence, Mo.
William Fields and C. J. Brown have

William Fields and C. J. Brown have purchased the meat business of Schrock & Nelson at Wenatchee, Wash.

The meat business of Arthur F. Loer has been incorporated for \$10,000 at Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The Wallowa Meat Co. will soon open for business at Wallowa, Ore, E. Baxter is to be in charge of the market

for business at Wallowa, Ore, is to be in charge of the market.

The new packing plant of the Associated Packing Co., recently organized in Seattle, Wash., will soon begin operations.

R. D. Jackson will open a meat market be known as the Jackson Meat Co., at 1016 Congress avenue, Houston, Tex.

The Ladonia Cotton Oil Co., Ladonia, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$150,000. This is one of the mills of the Southland Cotton Oil Co., headquarters at Paris.



HAND FORGED ON THE ANVIL FROM DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL John Wilson's Butcher Knives and Steels

1750

Standard of the World

I. WILSON, SYCAMORE STREET, SHEPPIELD, ENG.

H. BOKER & CO., Inc., NEW YORK, N. Y.

E. C. Hesner has recently purchased the interest of M. Duncan in the Duncan & Donath meat market, Independence, Ia.

F. E. Wheeler will reopen the meat market at 1014½ Fourth avenue, Fargo, N. D., under the name of Wheeler's Cash Market.

J. Symes has taken back the Star Meat Market at Goldendale, Wash., recently sold to E. C. Stern, and will operate

Paul and Frank Prinster have sold the City Meat Market on West Second street, La Junta, Colo., to A. E. Marsh and B. A.

The Whitesville Oil Mill, Whitesboro, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 by J. C. Whaley, H. Rosenstein, and James Beattie.

The Gem Market has been taken over by the Gem Market Co., Cheney, Wash. Incorporators are H. C. Kleiner, Tom Ryan and L. R. Kuster.

Zakaib Meat & Grocery Co., Charleston, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by Paul Zakaib, C. B. Schultz, E. Harriman, J. C. Bright and A. R. Birthisel.

T. H. Mitchell and R. W. Jensen have leased the building formerly occupied by Stoddard's meat market, Albert Lea, Minn., and will open a meat market.

Ray Reynolds, proprietor of the South Side Meat Market, Litchfield, Minn., is erecting a new and larger building to meet the increasing business.

The meat market and grocery store of

The meat market and grocery store of H. L. Radabaugh, Walworth, Wis., has been damaged by fire. The damage is said to amount to several thousand dollars.

The Gainesville Oil Mill, Gainesville, Tex., was recently incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 by J. C. Whaley, Elbridge Ball, James Beattie and others.

The Dalles County County of the St.

The Dallas County Cotton Oil Co., Garland, Tex., which has been dormant for the past year, is now overhauling its plant, getting ready for an active season the

coming year.

The Sargeant Meat Co., 1730 Market street, Denver, Colo., one of the oldest pork packing companies in the West, has been sold to James A. Rendle, Thomas S. Rendle and Chas. T. Austin, who will make extensive improvements and odd. make extensive improvements and addi-



BARNES "The Scale of **QUALITY**"

Accurate Attractive Sanitary

It is Fully Guaranteed

Sold only through

RELIABLE DEALERS

Barnes Scale Co. Detroit, Mich.

New York Section

B. R. Horner, branch house department, Swift & Company, Chicago, is in town this week.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, Chicago, has been in New York this week.

Peter Abbott, beef department, New York territory, surprised the entire office of Armour & Company by announcing he was the proud father of a baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Grimm, with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chipps, have returned from a motor trip touring the upper part of the state where they visited Lake George and other places of interest.

P. D. Armour, Lester A. Armour, President F. Edson White, H. R. Chapman of the branch house department and E. P. Hines of the transportation department. Armour & Company, Chicago, are visitors to the city.

The first fall meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary, U. M. B. A., will be held on Wednesday afternoon, September 12, in room 818, Fisk building, 250 West 57th street. Many of the members are looking forward with pleasure to meeting old acquaintances and welcoming the new members who joined during the state convention.

Mr. and Ars. Frank P. Burck of Brooklyn, with Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann and Mr. and Mrs. Quattlander, have just returned from an auto trip through Long Island where they stopped for several days at Southhampton.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending August 25, 1923, on shipments sold out, ranged from 9.00 cents to 21.00 cents per pound, and averaged 16.84 cents per pound.

Edward Byrne, head of the pork department, Armour & Company, New York territory, is spending a vacation at East Durham in the Catskills. It goes without saying there will be some good stories in Durham while Eddie is vacationing.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Septem-ber 25, 1923: Meat—Manhattan, 1,107 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2 lbs.; total, 1,109 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 2,000 lbs.; Brooklyn, 100 lbs.; total, 2,100 lbs. Poultry and Game Manhattan, 3,086 lbs.

Mr. John A. Burgess, assistant in marketing, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., is reporting the New York market on Western dressed the New York market on Western dressed meats during the absence of Mr. B. F. McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy has been conducting the grade inspection work on meats and poultry for the U. S. Lines and others during the absence of Mr. W. C. Norris, and upon the return of Mr. Norris will take his two weeks' annual leave. ST. JOSEPH.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.) South St. Joseph, Mo., August 28, 1923. CATTLE.—Cattle receipts totaled around

10,500 for two days this week, and bulk of offerings were from western states. Heavy runs at all points caused a weak tone to the trade on most classes. Compared with last week's close fed steers and yearlings are steady to strong, while grass steers are steady to strong, while grass steers are barely steady on best kinds with others around 25c off. Best native steers sold at \$12.35, a new top for the season, and other sales ranged \$9.50@11.40.

Yearlings sold mostly \$9.35@10.50, with best at \$10.75. Choice wintered Kansas grass steers topped at \$10.75, and others sold up to \$9.50. Straight grass steers ranged \$4.90@7.00. Cows and heifers are steady to 25c lower, with most of the loss on the good kinds. Odd head of choice cows sold up to \$7.50, but \$3.50@4.50 took most of the western grassers. Canners and cutters sold \$2.00@3.25. Fed heifers sold up to \$10.00, and grassers ranged \$4.50 @6.50. Bulls held a steady level, with most sales \$3.50@4.50. Calves show no change, with best veals at \$9.50.

There was a liberal run of stocker and feeder cattle, which are mostly 25c lower for the period. Better grades of feeders sold largely \$6.50@7.75, and plain kinds sold down to \$5.50. Best stockers sold at \$7.10, with bulk of sales \$5.25@\$6.50. Stock cows sold around \$3.25 and heifers \$4.00

HOGS.—Hog receipts were light and the market advanced 25@35c over last week's close. Tuesday's top was \$9.00 and bulk of sales ranged \$8.40@8.90. The top Saturday was \$8.65 and bulk \$8.10@8.60. Packing sows sold \$6.75@7.25, and stags \$5.25@5.50.

SHEEP.—Sheep supplies were light and the market held around steady on all classes. Best western lambs sold at \$13.10 and natives ranged \$12.25@12.50. Clipped lambs sold at \$12.35 and western feeders \$13.00. Odd lots of native ewes sold \$7.00 @7.50 and breeders sold \$7.75@8.25.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, August

Fresh Beef-				
STEERS:	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Choice	\$18.50@19.50	\$19.75@20.00	\$20,00@20,50	\$@
Good	17.00@18.00	17.00@19.00	17.50@19.50	17.00@17.50
Medium	15.00@16.00	15.00@17.00	13.50@16.50	13.00@15.00
Common	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	9.00@12.00	9.00@11.00
	13.00@11.00	13.00@14.00	3.00@12.00	3.00011.00
Good	13.00@14.00	@	13.00@14.00	@
Medium	12.00@13.00	13.00@14.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00
Common	7.50@10.00	9.00@12.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00
BULLS:	1.50@10.00	3.00@12.00	8.000 3.00	8.00 W 3.00
Good	@	@	@	@
Medium	@	@	@	@
Common	8.00@ 8.25	@	7.50@ 8.00	8.00@
	5.00@ 5.29		1.500 8.90	3.00@
Fresh Veal*-				
Choice	20.00@21.00	@	22.00@24.00	19.00@20.00
Good	18.00@19.00	@	18.00@20.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	14.00@16.00	11.00@12.00	12.00@15.00	14.00@16.00
Common	8.00@12.00	9.00@10.00	9.00@12.00	11.00@13.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton-				
LAMB:				
Choice	28.00@29.00	29.00@30.00	28.00@29.00	29.00@30.00
Good	26.00@27.00	28.00@30.00	27.00@28.00	29.00@30.00 28.00@29.00
Medium	24.00@25.00	26.00@27.00	24.00@26.00	25.00@27.0
Common	20.00@23.00	@	20.00@23.00	20.00@24.00
YEARLINGS:	20.000 20.00		20.00@20.00	20.00@24.00
Good	@	@	@	@
Medium	@	@	@	@
Common	@	@	@	@
MUTTON:				
Good	21.00@22.00	@	20.00@22.00	19.00@21.00
Medium	17.00@20.00	@	16.00@18.00	17.00@19.00
Common	12.00@15.00	@	13.00@15.00	14.00@16.00
Fresh Pork Cuts-				
LOINS:				
8-10 lbs. average	28.00@29.00	23.00@24.00	25.00@27.00	23.00@25.00
10-12 lbs. average	26.00@27.00	22.50@23.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00
12-14 lbs. average	21.00@23.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	18.00@21.00
14-16 lbs. average	17.00@18.00	17.50@19.00	18.00@19.00	15.00@16.00
16 lbs. over	15.00@16.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@18.00	@
	19.000 10.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@18.00	
SHOULDERS: Skinned	11.50@12.50	@	12.00@14.00	11.50@13.00
PICNICS:	11.00012.00		12.00@14.00	11.50 @ 13.00
4-6 lbs. average	10.00@10.50	12.50@13.00	10.00@12.00	
6-8 lbs. average	9.50@10.00	11.50@12.00	9.00@10.00	@
BUTTS:	3.50 @ 10.00	11.00@12.00	3.00@10.00	@
Boston Style	14.00@15.00	@	13.00@14.00	12.00@14.00
LOUNCE DUJED	14.00@15.00		10.00011.00	12.00@14.00
*Vest prices include "hide on" at Ohi	ongo and New	v Vork		

^{*}Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

ST. PAUL.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Minn. Dept. of Agriculture.)

South St. Paul, Minn. August 29.

CATTLE—Cattle receipts up to midweek totaled about 18,000 head compared with actual marketings of 13,926 the same period of last week. Grain-fed fat steers, yearlings and she-stock during the past week have moved at strong to slightly higher prices but grass-fat cattle have sold at unevenly weak to 50c lower rates.

Odd head of choice to prime grain-fed steers and yearlings sold at \$11.00@12.25, with load lots going at \$9,00@10.60. Best

with load lots going at \$9.00@10.60. Best range beeves from the Dakotas and Monsold in load lots at \$8.00@8.50 both to killers and to country buyers for further finishing. Bulk of fat Westerns sold at \$6.00@7.50, bulk of native grassers \$5.50@7.00. Grass-fat heifers sold largely at \$4.00 @5.50, odd head and small lots up to \$7.50; grass-fat cows mostly \$3.00@4.50, a few up to \$6.00

HOGS-Local hog receipts this week are HOGS—Local nog receipts this week are slightly under the supply received here last week and in line with the price gains at outside points. Butcher and bacon hogs are fully 25c higher with closely sorted lights as much as 40c up. Bulk lights and butchers cashed from \$8.00@8.75, top \$8.95. Packing grades are 25c higher than a week ago, bulk \$6.75@7.25.

SHEEP-Prices of fat lambs are mostly 25c lower than a week ago, bulk desirable fat native lambs at \$11.75. Seconds and 923.

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FOSTER BROS. Butcher Steels

Keep Cutting Edges Sharp

Skill is needed to manipulate steel and knife to whet the blade to a keen edge. But skill is not the only factor. If you haven't a good steel, you can't get a good edge.

Butchers have used Foster Bros. Steels for over fifty years—getting extraordinarily good service from them. The reason is simple. They are genuine hand-cut steels, and possess many advantages over the ordinary machine-made steels.

Insist on Foster Bros. Steels from your supply house.

THE BRAND IS FOSTER BROS.

SNOS 3 NOLLITAH) NHOL

Established 1835

Manufacturers of Scales and Butchers' Supplies

85-99 Cliff Street

New York City, N. Y.

sheep are 50c lower. Outs in the fat lamb trade sold at \$8.00. Light and handyweight killing ewes cleared at \$7.00, heavies mostly at \$4.50.

LOUISVILLE.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE—A fairly good supply of cattle arrived the first half of the week but with a good active demand for the best killing classes prices held steady. Prime ripe heavy steers were scarce, one load brought \$9.00 with two others \$8.75, other steers sold from \$7.50@8.50. The best light killing steers and heifers were active with the choice kinds up to \$9.00. Bull values were steady Monday, tops \$5.50, but dropped the past two days, tops \$4.50@5.00. Best stockers and feeders found a broad demand, common kinds less active but unchanged. but unchanged.

Cattle quotations: Prime heavy steers, \$8.50@9.50; heavy shipping steers, \$7.50@8.50; fat heifers, \$5.00@9.00; fat cows, \$4.50@7.00; common to good cows, \$2.50@

4.50; cutters, \$1.50@2.25; bulls, \$3.90@5.00. HOGS—Hog prices showed further strength the first part of the week with top porkers up to \$9.50 Wednesday, the high point of the year. Supply has been moderate and more hogs are needed to supply the requirements of both local as well as outside trade. A slow and weaker undertone was noted today and with large supplies at Western points slightly lower prices are expected the balance of the week. Hog quotations follow: Top hogs, 165 lbs. up, \$9.50; 120 lbs. to 165 lbs., \$8.90; 120 lbs. down, \$7.40; throwouts, \$7.00 down. 4.50: cutters, \$1.50@2.25: bulls, \$3.00@5.00.

120 lbs. down, \$7.40; throwouts, \$7.00 down. SHEEP—Few changes were recorded in sheep and lamb values so far this week. Arrivals have been on a par with the previous week with most of the offerings consisting of stock ewes. Best lambs \$12.50 down, choice lambs in quantities would undoubtedly sell higher; seconds, \$6.50@7.50; butcher lambs, \$8.00@10.00. Best stock ewes \$8.00@11.00 per head, few choice at \$11.50, with one or two small lots of strictly choice ewes at \$13.50@15.00 per head.

! J:MECHANICAE PREFRIGERATIONS The Key that Unlocks the Door to INCREASED PROFITS THOUSANDS of York Machines have paid for themselves, and are now earning substantial dividends for their owners. These machines are designed for service, built of the best materials for the purpose, thoroughly tested and rigidly inspected before shipment. They are self-contained, require very little attention and do not require a skilled operator. There is probably no other equipment you can buy that will be a greater help in increasing your profits than a York Refrigerating Machine.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively) PENNA.

Cincinnati Denver Boston Atlanta Brooklyn Chicago Philadesphia Omaha New Orleans Houston Philadelphia Omalia
Pittsburgh St. Louis San Fran
Cleveland Kansas City Seattle

BRANCH OFFICES

BAKER SYSTEM



Perfect Refrigeration

That's what you need for the preservation of your meats, butter, fruits, vegetables, etc.

You realize that ice is too expensive too sloppy, and makes your ice box wet and musty. The uneven temperature results in considerable loss to you through meattrimmings and spoilage.

Install the Baker System Mechanical Refrigeration

Reliable Temperature Cheaper Than Ice Easy to Operate Lasts a Lifetime

With the Baker System you have absolute control of the desired temperature and can cut out the ice bills. A steady and dependable circulation of cold dry air will reduce your loss through spoilage and trimmings—your box will be dry and sanitary.

Write for Bulletin No. 42-D

Baker Ice Machine Co. Omaha, Neb.

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SAUSAGE BAGS

SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

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THE WM. G. BELL CO. L CO. MASS. BOSTON

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NEW YORK M LIVE CATTLE. sers, medium to choice	### ARKET PRICES Fresh pork loins, Western, 10-12 lbs. avg. 25 @26 Fresh pork loins, Western, 10-12 lbs. avg. 25 @26 Frozen pork tenderloins	Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box. Western, 66 lbs. and over to dozen, lb
LIVE CATTLE. sers, medium to choice	FRESH PORK CUTS. Fresh pork loins, Western, 10-12 lbs. avg	Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb
sers, medium to choice	Fresh pork loins, Western, 10-12 lbs. avg	Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb23 @: Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb22 @: Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—barrels. Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb.27 @: Western, dry packed, 4½ lbs. each, lb26 @: Western, dry packed, 3½ lbs. each, lb21 @: Western, dry packed, 3½ lbs. each, lb21 @: Western, dry packed, 3 lbs. and under, lb.20 @: Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls. Western, dry picked, boxes
LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.	Fresh pork tenderloins. 50 651 Frozen pork loins, 10@12 lbs. avg. 19 @20 Frozen pork tenderloins. 38 640 Shoulders, city, 10@12 lbs. avg. 13 @14 Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg. 12 @13 Butts, boneless, Western. 17 @18 Butts, regular, Western. 14 @15 Fresh hams, city, 8@10 lbs. avg. 22 @22 Fresh hams, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg. 20 @21 Fresh picnic hams, Western, 6@8 lbs. avg.11 @12 Extra lean pork trimmings. 14 @15 Regular pork trimmings, 50% lean 8 9	Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb22 Fowlse—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—barrels. Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb. 27 Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb. 26 Western, dry packed, 3½ lbs. each, lb21 Western, dry packed, 3½ lbs. and under, lb. 20 Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls. Western, dry picked, boxes
LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.	Fresh pork tenderloins. 50 651 Frozen pork loins, 10@12 lbs. avg. 19 @20 Frozen pork tenderloins. 38 640 Shoulders, city, 10@12 lbs. avg. 13 @14 Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg. 12 @13 Butts, boneless, Western. 17 @18 Butts, regular, Western. 14 @15 Fresh hams, city, 8@10 lbs. avg. 22 @22 Fresh hams, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg. 20 @21 Fresh picnic hams, Western, 6@8 lbs. avg.11 @12 Extra lean pork trimmings. 14 @15 Regular pork trimmings, 50% lean 8 9	Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—barrels. Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb.27 Western, dry packed, 4½ lbs. each, lb26 Western, dry packed, 3½ lbs. each, lb21 Western, dry packed, 3 lbs. and under, lb.20 Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls. Western, dry picked, boxes
LIVE CALVES. LIVE CALVES. LIVE CALVES. LIVE, veal, prime, per 100 lbs	Frozen pork loins, 10@12 lbs. avg	Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb.27 @ Western, dry packed, 4½ lbs. each, lb26 @ Western, dry packed, 3½ lbs. each, lb21 @ Western, dry packed, 3 lbs. and under, lb.20 @ Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls. Western, dry plcked, boxes
lives, veal, prime, per 100 lbs	Shoulders, city, 10@12 lbs. avg	Western, dry packed, 3½ lbs. each, lb21 @ Western, dry packed, 3 lbs. and under, lb.20 @ Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls. Western, dry picked, boxes
lives, veal, prime, per 100 lbs	Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg	Western, dry packed, 3 lbs. and under, lb.20 @ Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls. Western, dry picked, boxes
lives, veal, common to medium	Butts, boneless, Western	Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls. Western, dry picked, boxes
LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS. mbs, prime, 100 lbs	Butts, regular, Western. 14 @15 Fresh hams, elty, 8@10 lbs. avg. 22 @23 Fresh hams, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg. 20 @21 Fresh picnic hams, Western, 6@8 lbs. avg.11 @12 Extra lean pork trimmings. 14 @15 Regular pork trimmings, 50% lean. 8 9	Western, dry picked, boxes
LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS. 14.00@14.50 eep, ewes, prime, 100 lbs	Fresh hams, city, 8@10 lbs. avg	Western, scalded, bbls14 @ Ducks—
mbs, prime, 100 lbs	Fresh picnic hams, Western, 6@8 lbs. avg.11 @12 Extra lean pork trimmings	
mbs, prime, 100 lbs	Extra lean pork trimmings	Long Island nor the bala
eep, ewes, prime, 100 lbs	Regular pork trimmings, 50% lenn 8 @ 9	Long Island, per lb., bbls
eep, ewes, common to good, 100 lbs 4.00@ 6.25 LIVE HOGS.		Squabs—
LIVE HOGS.		White, 12 lbs. to doz., per doz
	Raw leaf lard12 @13	Culls, per doz
or heavy	PONES HOOFS AND HODIS	T THE DOLL MAN
mm, ment 7	BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.	LIVE POULTRY.
ogs, medium 9.75@10.00	Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.,	Broilers, via express
ogs, 140 lbs	per 100 pcs175.00@195.06	Old roosters, via freight
gs, under 70 lbs 9.25@ 9.75	Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs	Ducks, western, via freight
rughs 6.75@ 7.25	Black hoofs, per ton 40.00@ 50.00	Geese, via freight
DRESSED BEEF.	Striped hoofs, per ton 40.00@ 50.00	Pigeons, per pair, via freight or express @
	White hoofs, per ton	Guineas, per pair, via freight or express @
CITY DRESSED.	Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per	BUTTER.
olce, navy, heavy	100 pcs @140.00	
itive, common to fair	Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s300.00@325.00 Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s250.00@275.00	Creamery, extras (92 score)44½@
	Horns, avg. 71/2 oz. and over, No. 28200.00@275.00	Creamery, firsts
WRSTERN DRESSED BEEF.		Creamery, lower grades37 @
tive steers, 600@800 lbs	FANCY MEATS.	
tive choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs21 @21½ estern steers, 600@800 lbs16½@18	Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed. @30c a pound	EGGS.
xas steers, 400@600 lbs	Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed. @30c a pound Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd @38c a pound	Fresh gathered, extra fancy, per doz35 @
od to choice heifers	Calves, heads, scalded @65c a piece	Fresh gathered, extra firsts30
oice cows	Sweetbreads, veal @75c a pair	Fresh gathered, firsts
mmon to fair cows 9 @10½	Sweetbreads, beef @55c a pound	Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.21
esh bologna bulls	Beef kidneys	Fresh gathered, dirties, reg. packed, No. 1.22 @
BEEF CUTS.	Mutton kidneys @ 8c each	FERTILIZER MATERIALS.
	Oxtails	BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.
Western. City.	Hearts, beef	Ammoniates.
). 1 ribs	Beef hanging tenders @15c a pound	Ammonium sulphate, bulk, f. o. b.
0. 2 ribs	Lamb fries @10c apair	works, per 100 lbs 3.20 @ 3
). 1 loins		Ammonium sulphate, double bags, per 100 lbs., f. a. s., New York 3.35 @ 3.
. 2 loins @23 30 @32	BUTCHER'S FAT.	Blood, dried, 15-16% per unit @ 3
. 3 loins @13 28 @30 ¹	Shopfat @ 2	Fish serap, dried, 11% ammonia, 15%
o. 1 hinds and ribs26 @28 26 @28	Breast fat @ 31/2	B. P. L., delivered Baltimore 4.05 and
2 binds and ribs23 @24 24 @251/2	Edible suet @ 5	Fish guano, foreign, 13@14% am- monia, 10% B. P. L 4.50 an
0. 3 hinds and ribs	Cond. suet @ 4	Fish scrap, acidulated, 6% ammonia,
. 2 rounds	Bones @25	
. 3 rounds	SPICES.	Soda nitrate, in bags, 100 lbs., spot @ 2 Soda nitrate, in bags, futures 2.45 @ 2
). 1 chucks	Whole. Ground.	Tankage, ground, 10% ammonia, 15%
. 2 chucks @11 12 @13	Pepper, Sing., white	B. P. L., bulk 3.60 an
), 3 chucks	Pepper, Sing., black 11 14	Tankage, unground, 9-10% ammonia 3.25 and
olls, reg., 6@8 lbs. avg	Pepper, red 19 23	Phosphates.
olis, reg., 4@6 lbs. avg	Alispice 6 9	Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50 bags per ton
anderioins, 4@5. lbs. avg	Cinnamón 12 16 Coriander 11 14	per ton
enderloins, 5@6 lbs. avg80 @90	Cloves	per ton
oulder clods	Ginger 18 21	Acid phosphate, bulk, f. o. b. Balt., per ton, 16% @ 8
DRESSED CALVES.	Mace 55 60	
DRESSED CALVES.		Petash. Kalnit, 12.4% bulk, per ton @ 7
ime22 @23	CURING MATERIALS.	Manure salt, 20% bulk, per ton @10
nofine	Bugs,	Muriate, in bags, basis 80%, per ton @34
edium	In lots of less than 25 bbls.: Bbls. per lb.	Sulphate, basis 90% bags, ton @43
edium	Double refined saltpetre, granulated 6% 6%	
	Double refined saltpetre, small crystals. 7% 7% Double refined nitrate soda, granulated 4% 4%	BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.
DRESSED HOGS.	Double refined nitrate soda, granulated 41/2 4% Double refined nitrate soda, crystals 51/4 51/4	Wholesale prices of 92 score butter
ogs, heavy	In 25 barrel lots:	Chicago, New York, Boston and Phila
ogs, heavy	Double refined saltpetre, granulated 6% 6%	phia, for the week of August 17 to Au
ogs, 400 lbs	Double refined saltpetre, small crystals 7% 7%	23, 1923:
ogs, 140 lbs	Double refined nitrate soda, granulated 4% 4%	17. 18. 20. 21. 22.
gs, 80 lbs@14.50	Double refined nitrate soda, crystals 51/2 5	Chicago 4314 4314 44 44 4816
DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.	Carload lots: Double refined nitrate of soda, granulated 41/4 41/4	New York44¼ 44¼ 43 45 44¼ Boston44¼ 44½ 44¼ 45 44¼ Phila45½ 45½ 40¼ 46 45½
DALOGED SHEEF AND LAMES.	Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals. 5 4%	Phila
ambs, choice winters		Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh
ambs, genuine spring31 @32	GREEN CALFSKINS.	tralized butter, 90 score, Chicago:
mbe meet cando	5-9 91/4-121/4 121/4-14 14-18 18 lbs.	August 20
imbs, poor grade	lbs, lbs, lbs, lbs, up,	17. 18. 20. 21. 22. 43½ 43½ 43½ 43 42½
eep, choice		
eep, choice20 @22	Prime No. 1 veals. 18 2.10 2.20 2.45 3.20	Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:
eep, choice	Prime No. 1 veals. 18 2.10 2.20 2.45 3.20 Prime No. 2 veals. 16 1.90 1.95 2.20 2.95	This Last Last Since Jan.
eep, choice	Prime No. 1 veals. 18 2.10 2.20 2.45 3.20 Prime No. 2 veals. 16 1.90 1.95 2.20 2.95 Buttermilk No. 1 15 1.80 1.85 2.10	This Last Last Since Jan. week, week, year, 1923, 16
20 622 622 629 622 629	Prime No. 1 veals 18 2.10 2.20 2.45 3.20 Prime No. 2 veals 16 1.90 1.95 2.20 2.95 Buttermilk No. 1 .15 1.80 1.85 2.10 Buttermilk No. 2 1 1.60 1.85	This Last Last Since Jan. week. week. year. 1923. 19
20 @22	Prime No. 1 veals 18 2.10 2.20 2.45 3.20 Prime No. 2 veals 16 1.90 1.95 2.20 2.95 Buttermilk No. 1 15 1.80 1.85 2.10 Buttermilk No. 2 1.31 1.60 1.60 1.85 Branded grubby 10 1.10 1.20 1.35 1.80	This week. Last Since Jan. week. Chicago 37,674 36,534 36,593 2,118,499 2,04 New York. 49,335 53,424 52,704 2,349,746 2,38 Boston .21,091 14,487 28,238 880,948 38
SMOKED MEATS. 22 623 22 622 23 23 24 25 22 622 24 25 25 25 25 25 25	Prime No. 1 veals 18 2.10 2.20 2.45 3.20 Prime No. 2 veals 16 1.90 1.95 2.20 2.95 Buttermilk No. 1 1.8 1.85 2.10 Buttermilk No. 2 13 1.60 1.60 1.85 Branded grubby 10 1.10 1.20 1.35 1.80 No.3 At value	This week. Week. Chicago 37,674 38,534 58,593 2,118,499 2,04 59,805 518,492 2,04 518,492 2,04 518,492 2,04 518,492 2,04 518,492 2,04 518,492 2,04 518,492 2,04 518,492 2,04 518,492 2,04 518,492 518,4
SMOKED MEATS. 22 623 22 622 23 23 24 25 22 622 24 25 25 25 25 25 25	Prime No. 1 veals 18 2.10 2.20 2.45 3.20 Prime No. 2 veals 16 1.90 1.95 2.20 2.95 Buttermilk No. 1 15 1.80 1.85 2.10 Buttermilk No. 2 1.31 1.60 1.60 1.85 Branded grubby 10 1.10 1.20 1.35 1.80	This week. week. Year. 1923. The Chicago 37,674 36,534 36,593 2,118,499 2,04 New York 49,355 53,424 52,704 2,349,746 2,35 Phila. 13,844 9,879 10,957 634,239 61 Total 121,964 114,324 123,792 5,963,432 5,88
SMOKED MEATS 22 22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Prime No. 1 veals 18 2.10 2.20 2.45 3.20 Prime No. 2 veals 16 1.90 1.95 2.20 2.95 Buttermilk No. 1 1.8 1.85 2.10 Buttermilk No. 2 13 1.60 1.60 1.85 Branded grubby 10 1.10 1.20 1.35 1.80 No.3 At value	This week week year 1923 11 Chicago 37,44 26,534 36,534 19,23 16 New York 49,335 53,424 52,704 2,346,746 2,35 Boston 21,601 14,487 22,238 860,448 88 Phila 12,444 0,870 10,557 634,239 61 Total 121,964 114,324 123,702 5,963,432 5,88 Cold storage movement, lbs.:
SMOKED MEATS. 22 223 224 224 225 226 226 227 226 227 2	Prime No. 1 veals. 18 2.10 2.20 2.45 3.20 Prime No. 2 veals. 16 1.90 1.95 2.20 2.95 Buttermilk No. 1 15 1.80 1.85 2.10 Buttermilk No. 2 13 1.60 1.60 1.85 Branded grubby 10 1.10 1.20 1.35 1.80 No.3	This week week year. 1923. 192
SMOKED MEATS 22 23 24 25 25 26 27 26 27 27 27 27 27	Prime No. 1 veals. 18 2.10 2.20 2.45 3.20 Prime No. 2 veals. 16 1.90 1.95 2.20 2.95 Buttermilk No. 1 15 1.80 1.85 2.10 Buttermilk No. 2 13 1.60 1.60 1.85 Branded grubby 10 1.10 1.20 1.35 1.80 No.3	This week week year. 1923. 1923. 1924. 1925. 192
SMOKED MEATS 12 612 622 622 625 62	Prime No. 1 veals. 18 2.10 2.20 2.45 3.20 Prime No. 2 veals. 16 1.90 1.95 2.20 2.95 Buttermilk No. 1 15 1.80 1.85 2.10 Buttermilk No. 2 13 1.60 1.60 1.85 Branded grubby 10 1.10 1.20 1.35 1.80 No.3	This week week year 1923. Chicago 37,674 38,534 36,534 36,593 2,118,499 2,04 New York 49,335 53,424 52,704 2,849,746 2,35 Phila 13,844 9,879 10,957 634,239 61 Total 121,964 114,324 123,792 5,963,432 5,88 Cold storage movement, lbs.: Into storage Out of On hand cord of New York 95,604 119,862 16,983,111 17,87 29,664 119,862 16,981,111 17,87 28,664 119,862 16,981,111 17,87 28,664 119,862 16,981,111 17,87 28,664 119,862 16,981,111 17,87 28,664 119,862 16,981,111 17,87 28,664 119,862 16,981,111 17,87 28,664 119,862 16,981,111 17,87 28,664 119,862 16,981,111 17,87 28,664 119,862 16,981,111 17,87 28,664 119,862 16,981,111 17,87 28,664 119,862 16,981,111 17,87 28,664 119,862 16,981,111 17,87 28,664 119,862 11,800,521 13,31
SMOKED MEATS 22 23 24 25 25 26 27 26 27 27 27 27 27	Prime No. 1 veals. 18 2.10 2.20 2.45 3.20 Prime No. 2 veals. 16 1.90 1.95 2.20 2.95 Buttermilk No. 1 15 1.80 1.85 2.10 Buttermilk No. 2 13 1.60 1.60 1.85 Branded grubby 10 1.10 1.20 1.35 1.80 No.3	This week week year 1923 16 Chicago 37,674 36.534 38,534 38,532 116,409 2.04 New York 49,355 53,424 82,704 2,340,746 2.04 Phila 15,844 19,879 10,657 634,239 61 Total 121,964 114,324 123,792 5,963,432 5,88 Cold storage movement, lbs.: Into storage movement, lbs.: Ohicago 182,408 39,969 16,703,375 27,04 New York 95,604 119,862 11,981,111 17,87

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